Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

VOL. VIII. NO. 13 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SEE ILLUSTRATED AMRITSAR SUPPLEMENT ON SATURDAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
17th Jan. 1920	Nellore	6887	
24th "	Kashgar	8240	
31st "	Malta	5054	
7th Feb.	Morvada	8193	

†The "Nellore" terminates her voyage at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
18th Jan.	Neuralia	9042	To Colombo & Calcutta.
17th "	Tilawa	8378	To China.
19th "	Karmala	8988	To Colombo & Calcutta.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
14th Jan.	Chakla	Karachi Via Ports
15th "	Palitana	Bussrah via Karachi.
15th "	Lunda	Karachi direct.
19th "	Taroba	E. & S. Africa via Mormugao at Noon. No. 15 A. Dock.

Noon

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Chiyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	5831	24th Dec.	16th Jan.
Rangoon Maru*	S. Iriye	5050	26th Dec.	14th Jan.
Totomi Maru	G. Matsushita	2382	1st Jan.	15th Jan.
Kwah Wa	G. Usui	4249	10th Jan.	19th & 24th Jan.
Yeambo Maru		3186	14th Jan.	24th Jan.
Shinyu Maru	S. Mori	3174	21st Jan.	11th Feb.
Wakamatsu Mar	K. Shimizu	2721	31st Jan.	11th Feb.

*The steamer arrives from New York and saves for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight apply to:—
E. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY, JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination.
"Osaka Maru"	N Wakatake	26th Dec.	11th Jan.	Japan
Shinyo Maru.	S. Kondo	23rd Dec	15th Jan.	Japan
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	29th Dec.	8th Jan.	Japan
Kosoku Maru	F. Amine	4th Jan	15th Jan.	Japan
Takumo Maru	I. Saito	7th Jan	16th Jan.	Japan
Seres Maru	M. O'mto	15th Jan.	2 th Jan.	Japan
Genmei Maru		21st Jan.	2 h Jan.	Japan
Bushu Maru.	K. Uchihi	5th Feb.	13th Feb.	Japan
Peking Maru.	S. Fujita	5th Feb.	11th Feb.	Japan

For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225
Subscribed Capital	7,50,00,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.,
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.,
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas C.I.E.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
Secretary:—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Ylollo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

K. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

F. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 120,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at thearate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

U. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 397.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	21,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	21,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,789	0	0
Reserve Funds	12,29,532	8	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Sukkalia City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 63,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Ringomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 989.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED.
WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 22 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST READY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HATS
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS
Jockey Hats, — — at Rs. 15/- each.
Georgette Hats, — — at „ 15/- „
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/- „
Tameshanta Hats, — at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8/- each
AHMED E ESAALI,
MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE No. 479.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
The Permanent Exhibition
OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS,
AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
Admission Free.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED,
the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
For Particulars and Prices write to:—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

HOTEL.
THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 111.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.
RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 3 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 50% prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glas Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, Bottle shape, in all capacities. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.
S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

We secure the acme or comfort and appearance
Diomand Jubilee Washing
COMPANY
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

AMUSEMENT

THE
EXCELSIOR
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!
To-day at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN Presents
FOR A SHORT SEASON

BANVARD'S American Musical Comedy Co.

25 ARTISTES 25
MOSTLY GIRLS
Presenting
A Repertoire of the Up-To-The-Minute American Musical Comedy Sensations and Successes.

Roaring Comedy—Pretty Girls—Popular "Jazz" Songs—The Latest Dances—Beautiful Costumes.

To-day Thursday 15th at 9-30 p.m.
"OH PAPA."
Friday 16th
"VAUDEVILLE"
"SCHOOL DAYS."
Saturday 17th
"STEP LIVELY."
Sunday 18th
"OFF TO THE FRONT."

Booking at ROSE and Co., up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

THE
GLOBE CINEMA
WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY.
The Sensation of the week
Thousands Have Admired it.
Overcrowed Houses each Night.
Last Two Days
Shows at 6-30, 8-30 and 10-30.
Next Week
"Gentleman Rider"
The best Treat for Race Loving Patrons.
HOUDINI
THE MASTER MYSTERY
Watch for the Date.
THE GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.) Every Nigh
Shellar's Royal Circus
100 Animals] and [30 Artists
For the convenience of the Family Residents of Girgaum, Bhuleshwar and Khetwadi,&c AT
The Open Ground of the Globe Cinema near Gol Pitha, Sandhurst Road.
To-night at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Students at Half Rates for the Matinees only
POPULAR PRICES.
Rs. 10 Box 4 Chairs. Single Chair Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1. Gallery As. 8.
T. G. SHELAR, *Proprietor.* J. W. WALLETT, *General Manager.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS
To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p m.
"Annette of the West"
A picture of extraordinary Scenic Beauty and a story of Wonderful romance and adventure. The hero is a dare-devil athelete and the most wonderful rider seen in a whirlwind of dramatic thrills.
"Annette of the West"
will hold any audience spell-bound from start to finish, and we have no hesitation in saying that
"Annette of the West"
is a production that will make a lasting impression on the hearts of all who see th thrilling picture drama.
OUR BOYS IN GERMANY Topical in 2-Reels.

THE EXCELSIOR
OPENING 22nd Jan. at 9-30.
T. Daniel Frawley
AND
The Frawley Company
In a Season of the Latest London and New York Successes including:
"THREE WISE FOOLS"
"SCANDAL"
"PARLOUR, BEDROOM AND BATH"
"TURN TO THE RIGHT"
"LIGHTNIN"
"THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"
"LOMBARDI, LTD."
"POLLY WITH A PAST"
"EAST IS WEST"
"FOREVER AFTER"
"UPSTAIRS AND DOWN"
"THREE FACES EAST."
"THE BRAT"
"THE MISLEADING LADY"

Your favourite Picture Place
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Offers this week
THE FIRST INDIAN SOCIAL PRODUCTION
Stinger Stung"
By Patanker Friends & Co.
Timings as usual Prices as usual.
Coming Next Week
Wolves of Kultur
Pathe 15 Episode Serial
featuring **LEAH BAIRD & SHELDON LEWIS.**

IMPERIAL THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in five reels.
FRANK KEENANAN
FRANK KEENANAN
FRANK KEENANAN
IN
IN
IN
THE MASTER MAN
THE MASTER MAN
THE MASTER MAN
Also showing
Pathe Gazette
French President's Visit to London.
LONESOME LUKE COMIC.
Times: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p m.

To-night at 9-30 p. m. (S.T.) Every Night.
Prof. Deval's
GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
Great Novelty. New Amusements.
(Location—from Kalbadevi, Ramwadi to Naviwadi.)
DADY SETH AGIARI ROAD.
(Near G. T. High School)
Next Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Rates of Admission Rs. 3, 2, 1, & 8 annas.
Prof. V. D. DEVAL—Proprietor.
R. R. PANDIT, Manager. K. M. VELANKER Agent.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
If you want your Daughter to Marry for Money
Don't let her see
Clara Kimball Young
IN
"The Price She Paid"
A splendid picturization of the Great American Novel.
And for the Women who have yet to face such a task as which lies before
Is Marriage Woman's Highest Aim?
THE DIVINE
Clara Kimball Young
As the bought wife who meets three men.
THE FIRST MARRIED HER
THE SECOND FINANCES HER
TO THE THIRD SHE PAYS THE PRICE.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
"Land O'Lizards"
featuring
Anna Little and **Frank Borzage**
GOLD, since time began, has been the cause of greed, hatred and blood-lust among mankind. It has separated the best of friends. It has inflamed the passions of men and women. It has created feuds without number. It has caused the death of thousands. Never perhaps, has the evil it can do been better illustrated than in
"LAND O'LIZARDS".

AMUSEMENTS,

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
Howitt Phillips Co.
To-day, to-morrow, Friday and Saturday at 9-30 p. m.
The latest screaming farcical comedy
"You never know, y'know"
Saturday Matinee at 5 p. m.
The great London and American Success
"Under Two Flags"
Adapted from Cuidah's famous Novel
Night prices: Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinee prices: Rs 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
Picture Programe.
To-day, & to-morrow, Fri. at 6-30 p.m.
Franklyn Farnum
In the 5-reel Bluebird Photo-Play
"The Car of Chance"
A rich man refuses to give his daughter's hand in marriage to a young man who is not well off. How a motor car helps this young man to marry the girl will be seen in this film.
Also a Fine Comic.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/-. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY
TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY
We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.
Send for the complete list NOW.
ENGINEER & CO.
BOMBAY. No. 3.

Optical Service
KNOWN, TRUSTED AND APPRECIATED
throughout the East, is the Optical Service of Lawrence & Mayo.
Practical advice upon all matters pertaining to eyesight and Spectacles, on application at any of their Branches, where competent optical service is assured.
Lawrence & Mayo
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
CONCORDIA INTEGRA FIDES INDUSTRIA
Head Office. 19, New Oxford St., LONDON.
Branches in the East: ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA and RANGOON.

FREE! FREE!!
A most beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1920 is sent on receipt of a two annas stamp but a calendar without picture is sent free on application only.
RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Victoria Motor Works and Garage.
Repairers Painters Body-builders
Prompt work at cheap rates
GIRGAUM TRAM, TERMINUS.
Telephone No. 4401.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West BOMBAY.
ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA WHERE
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS
CENT PER CENT.
By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST,
N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proofs will be adduced?

MARK WELL
that opportunities never come too often. Hence whenever one presents itself, it should be caught by the forelock, or it will turn away and you shall have to console yourself with the bald head. You have been seeing our big and small Ads. in the "Chronicle" since a very long time, but have you ever cared to ponder over their contents
"E" and "A"
the two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public, have during the last 6 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments, manufactured in America and patented all over.
NATURAL CURES
Both dispense with medicines, druggings, cuttings, and probings. "E" priced at Rs. 11 only is a sure cure for exhaustion and while the "A" priced at Rs. 25-8 only, is a safe and "A" priced at Rs. 25-8 only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. P. and P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in Gold and many times over, unobtainable elsewhere. A postcard to RAI B. S. BHANDARI, M.A., BATALA (Punjab), will bring you at once, gratis and for nothing the necessary relative.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

The perfect rub for aches and pains wherever located and with full power for immediate relief is bottled under the name of
Odma's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Rs. 1-4-0 by post free
Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch. Co.
255, St. Mc. St., Market, BOMBAY.

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

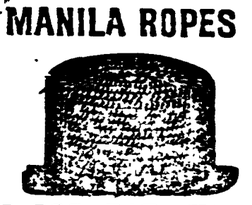
TRY ONCE.
THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1906.
Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY.

FOSTER'S MAGIC EMBROCATION
For the cure of Rheumatism Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throat, Cold in the Chest, Sprains Contusions and all Aches.
Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle.
FOSTER & SONS.
CHEMISTS
BYCULLA—BOMBAY.

The Latest Boon
IN INDIA!
The manufacture of Sodawater and Lemonade bottles tested to 140lb. pressure and selling like hot cakes by
The Allahabad Glass Works,
187 Hornby Road. BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "GLASSO."

Telephone No. 1211.
Telegrams, "Tremendous."
THE
Bombay Mill Stores Supply Agency.
19B, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
All kinds of Mill and Factory Stores always kept ready for immediate delivery.
Lambeth Cotton Ropes and Bandings,
Leather. Harr and Balata Beltings,
Hairy and Plain Ox Chrome Picking Bands.
Chrome Spring Buffers,
Leather T. Buffers,
Welsh Roller Skins,
Buffalo Pickers, raw hide & lime,
Leather Laces,
Egyptian Healds,
Best Steel Reeds,
Shuttles,
Picking Sticks,
Slubbing and Roving Bobbins,
Roller Cloth,
Clearer Cloth,
Sising Flannel,
Ring Travellers,
Rubber Valves and Sheets,
Asbestos Millboards & Packings,
Canvas Hose, etc., etc., etc.,

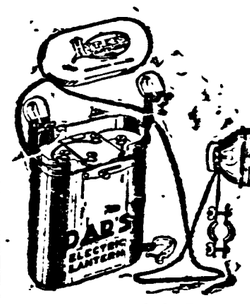
MANILA ROPES



JUTE, LOG, RAT, HOUSE & MARLINE.
TARRED SPUN YARN AND HEMP ROPES.
WIRE ROPES.
50, Churchgate Street, Fort.
CLUBWALLA & Co.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. JAMES'.
Electro-Tonic Pearls
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market. BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC
CYCLE & MOTOR CYCLELAMPS.



These Lamps are the best procurable. They have a key switch. The key can be taken out and put in the pocket to prevent tampering with the Lamp. Cycle Lamp with one Dry Cell Rs. 20. Motor Cycle Lamp with two Dry Cells Rs. 30.
Packing and V. P. charges extra.
One Dry Cell gives a total of about 50 hours of light. Two Dry Cells give 100 hours light.
EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
Post Box 459, BOMBAY.
Telegrams "EASLEKTRIK, BOMBAY"
Also at KARACHI, LAHORE & AMRITSAR.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDINGS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Price List Free on Application

Digitized by the National Archives of India
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the supply for one year from 1-3-1920 to 28-2-1921 of firewood suitable for cremation purposes will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up-to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 26th day of January, 1920.

Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on applicaion give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
(Sd.) SORAB C. HORMUSJEE,
Ag: Executive Health Officer.

Municipal Office.
Bombay, 13th Jan. 1920.
7808

NOTICE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—113, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE COMPANY has commenced writing Fire Insurance business from 5th January, 1920. Applications for Agencies from influential parties from all parts of India will be considered.

J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Managing Agents.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY. LTD.

THIRD CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st February, 1920, and the holders of the said Shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 25th November, 1919.
8678

INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

THE PRELIMINARY SPORTS to select representative body of athletes to represent India at the next Olympic Games to be held in Belgium in July, 1920. Will take place at Bombay or Poona during the last week of February, 1920. Exact dates and place will be announced later.

Only entries recommended by the Provincial Branches or other authorised institutions will be accepted.

Particulars can be had from:—
THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
Indian Olympic Association,
Poona City.
Tel. Address:—"OLYMPIAD," Poona.
7729

INDORE STATE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF STOCK for the maintenance of the State Motor Cars and Indore Electric Supply is usually required.

Quotations for different articles for daily use, repairs and maintenance, will be gladly received by:—The Chief Engineer Holkar State, Public Works Department Indore C. I.

CHIEF ENGINEER & SECRETARY,
Holkar State P. W. D.
Indore, C. I.
Dated 9th Jan. 1920. 7745

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a quantity of the undermentioned material and will be received by the Controller (Sales) Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House Ballard Road, Bombay up to noon on MONDAY 26th January, 1920.

Mild Steel Flats.
Mild Steel Rounds.
Mild Steel Half Rounds.
Mild Steel Squares.
Mild Steel Angles.
Mild Steel Tees.
Mild Steel Channels.
Mild Steel Plates and Sheets.

Details of the quantities and sizes available may be obtained on application to the Controller (Sales) Bombay.

The material may be inspected at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri Bombay on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales) at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders may be for any quantity and must be at a rate per hundredweight.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR MILD STEEL."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 18-12-1919.
7853

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned by post on MONDAY, the 19th January, 1920, upto 1 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) for constructing a "Preventive Chauki for the Excise Department at Sion." The value of the work will be about Rs. 7,000. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, Bombay, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reasen will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorised agents.

Earnest money amounting to Rs. 350 in cash or in Government Promissory Notes according to present market value (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security deposit as mentioned in the tender form will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted.

Forms of tenders can be had from this office on week days during office hours on payment of the usual fees but no forms will be issued on the day on which the tenders are to be received. The tenders should be sent by registered post and they should be posted before 12 o'clock noon, on the date mentioned above.

D. S. JOHNSTON,
Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
7798

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Head Office of the Bank at 4 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1920, for the purpose of considering a scheme for the formation of an Imperial Bank of India by the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras and, if desirable, of passing the subjoined Resolution approving the said scheme and authorising the Directors to give effect thereto with any necessary modifications, namely:—

That the scheme, the main features of which are embodied in the Schedule hereto marked "A," for the formation of an Imperial Bank of India by the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras be, and the same is hereby, approved and the Directors of this Bank be, and they are hereby, authorised to take all necessary steps to give full effect thereto with or without modification and, with such object, to act in concert with the two other Presidency Banks in approaching and laying such scheme before the Government of India in order that the necessary legislation may be introduced and passed in connection therewith.

Schedule marked "A" referred to above has already been sent to all Shareholders.

By order of the Directors.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Dated Bombay, the 1st December, 1919.
7768

THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any number of the undermentioned rolled steel beams and will be received by the Controller (Sales) Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay up to noon on MONDAY 19th January, 1920.

NEW BEAMS.

	No.
3" by 1¼" by 28' to 31', ...	15
4" by 2¼" by 16' to 40', ...	50
4" by 3" by 16' to 36', ...	15
4½" by 1½" by 23' to 30', ...	30
6" by 3" by 14', 15' and 17'	16
6" by 3" by 16'	200
6" by 4" by 16'	50
8" by 4" by 24'	50
9" by 4" by 24'	60
9" by 7" by 18' to 40'	15
15" by 5" by 15' to 20', ...	15

SECOND HAND BEAMS.

12" by 6" by 24' to 38'	60
16" by 6" by 27' to 37'	10
16" by 7" by 34'	6

A detailed list of the above new second hand beams which includes also some beams of other sections can be had on application to the Controller (Sales), Bombay.

The beams are at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be at a rate per hundredweight and must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR ROLLED STEEL BEAMS."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller, (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.
New Custom House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 18th December, 1919.
7808

BY DIRECTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITION BOARD TEXTILES GOODS FOR SALE BY TENDER.

LYING AT SURPLUS TEXTILES STOCK DEPOT, FATEHGARH.

Material	width inches	Minimum Quantity Saleable
Doosootie, Unbleached, Buff, Blue and Red	Various	5,000 Yards
Cotton Rope	3-·· in., 5-8 in I in.	500 lbs
Newar	1½ in. 1 ·· ¾ in.	·000 Yards
Cotton Yarn	½ in. 2½ in. & 3in	500 lbs
Sewing Cotton	....	10 Gross

Enquiries regarding above stocks may be made to the Assistant Controller (Textiles) Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.

All measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subject to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for Military Purposes.

Samples may be obtained from the Assistant Controller, (Textiles), Delhi. Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "Sales by sample." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores, which may hereafter be declared surplus, will be notified from time to time.
7721

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BY DIRECTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

Textiles Goods for Sale by Tender.

Material.	Width Inches.	Minimum Quantity Saleable.	Where lying.
		Yards.	Surplus Textile Stock Depots.
Cord Bedford cotton khaki.	27	500	Bombay, Agra, Lahore
Longcloth and sleeve lining, bleached.	various	2,000	Bombay, Agra, Lahore
Nainsook coarse bleached.	,,	2,000	Bombay, Lahore, Fategarh.
Drill unbleached.	27-29	2,000	Agra.
Flannelette	various	1,000	Bombay, Lahore, Fatehgarh.
Holland, Brown	31	1,000	Bomby, Agra, Lahore.
Towelling.	28	1,000	Bombay and Lahore.
Drill cotton khaki.	27	2,000	Bombay, Agra, Lahore and Karachi.
Pugree cloth khaki.	36	2,000	Bombay, Agra, Lahore and Karachi.
Union balanketting cloth.	54-56	500	Bombay.
Bed ticking.	36	1,000	Bombay.
Blue Dungaree cloth.	27	1,000	Bombay.
Tweed union flannel	54	1,000	Bombay.
Puttoo cloth	various	1,000	Bombay and Lahore.
Lohi cloth	,,	500	Bombay and Fategarh.
Cloth blanket for putties.	22	1,000	Agra.
Melton Union	27	1,000	Lahore and Fatehgarh.
Dusootie grey.	36	1,000	Bombay.
Coat cloth, all worsted.	54	400	Bombay, Lahore and Fatehgarh.
Serge blue.	54	500	Fatehgarh and Agra.
Mosquito netting'	various	1,000	Bombay, Lahore and Fatehgarh.
Cloth drab water proof for great coats Imported.	54	500	Bombay and Agra.
Flannel (union), grey, khahi, natural, white	various	500	Bombay, Agra, Lahore, Karachi, Calcutta and Madras.
		Nos.	
Sleeveless Jerseys	..	200	Agra and Lahore.
Durries.	..	300	Agra.
Woollen blankets	..	200	Bombay and Agra.
Cap comforters woollen	..	prs. 200	Bombay and Fatehgarh.
Woollen mittens.	..	200	Bombay and Lahore.
Cotton khahi putties.	..	200	Agra, Lahore and Bombay.
Kit bags cotton canvas Indian Troops and British Troops.	..	200	Bombay, Patna, Agra and Lahore.
Khaki kullahs.	..	200	Bombay and Agra.
Flannnelette vests.	..	200	Bombay, Agra and Lahore.
,, shirts.	..	200	Bombay.
Superior English woollen vests	..	200	Bombay.
,, ,, ,, drawers.	..	200	do.
Webbing cotton khaki.	Various	Yds. 500	Bombay, Agra and Lahore.
Tape, cotton, khaki, white, brown & drab	Various	500	Bombay, Agra, Lahore and Karachi.
Foot bandages.	..	prs. 1,000	Bombay.
Pit Hats.	..	nos. 2,000	Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Lahore.
Woollen khaki putties	..	prs. 200	Fatehgarh.

Enquiries regarding stocks may be made as follows:—

For stocks at Agra, Fatehgarh and Lahore, from the Assistant Controller (Textiles), Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.

For stocks at Bombay, Karachi and Madras, from the Assistant Controller (Textiles), New Customs House, Bombay.

For stocks at Calcutta and Patna from the Assistant Controller (Textiles), Calcutta.

All weights and measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subject to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for Military purposes.

Samples may be obtained from the Assistant Controllers (Textiles), Delhi, Bombay, and Calcutta. Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "Sales by Sample." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores, which may hereafter be declared Surplus will be notified from time to time.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

LECTURES ON SOCIOLOGY AND CIVICS. Library, College of Science, Mayo Road.

PROFESSOR GEDDES will deliver a short course of public lectures on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5-30 p.m. during remainder of term beginning Friday, 16th January.

All interested are invited.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
7814 University Registrar.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for Hospital supplies in connection with the General Hospital, Bombay, for the year 1920-21. The tenders will be closed on MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1920 at 11 a.m. The requisite tenders forms can be had at the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

C. R. BAKHLE,
Lt-Col. I.M.S.
Surgeon I/C. G. T Hospital, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th January, 1920. 7738

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

STEAMER "LIVERPOOL MARU" now ready has space for 2,000 tons cargo Shanghai and/or Vladivostock. For further particulars apply at once to:—

COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, LIMITED,
Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.
7741

WANTED.

A qualified MEDICAL OFFICER to hold charge of the office of the Superintendent of Dispensaries. Pay Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 p.m. Preference will be given to those who have got both professional and administrative experience.

Two qualified LADY DOCTORS, having experience in gynaecological and operative work. Pay Rs. 200 and Rs. 150 p.m.

Three FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 p.m. according to qualifications.

No joining expenses will be allowed.

Apply with copies of diploma and testimonials to

THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
AND SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
7725 Gwalior State.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HASHAM MIA HAJI ESMAIL CHOTANI has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our clients. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate on the Western side of Memonwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eleven feet in breadth and seventy feet in length or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1305 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 695 and Street Nos. 320-322 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the said Memonwada Street, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Aba Mahomed and Mahomed Abba and on the South by the house of Mahomed Haji Suleman Chotani.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Cadell Road, Mahim, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-eight-and-a-half feet or thereabouts in breadth on the front side thereof and seventy-two feet or thereabouts in breadth on the back side thereof and fifty-eight-and-a-half feet or thereabouts in length on the side opposite to the Custom House and fifty-five feet or thereabouts in length on the other side thereof and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5313 and 5354 and Street Nos. 53 and 228 and bounded, on or towards the East by a public road, on or towards the West partly by the house belonging to Shaik Hiross and partly by the house of Cassam Dossa on or towards the North by the Public Road between the premises hereby conveyed and the Customs House and on or towards the South by the other portion of the Dart of the Portuguese Church.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1920
MULLA & MULLA,
7809 Purchasers Attorneys

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai KRISHNABAI BHALCHANDRA, the administratrix of the property and credits of Shamabai Bhalchandra has contracted to sell to Baburao Subhanji Parte who in his turn has contracted to sell to my clients Burjorji Pestonji Baria and Rustomji Pestonji Baria the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, title, interest, in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, sale, gift, trust, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office in Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims, if any, which will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Dahisar in the Taluka Salsette in the District of Thana and in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra of which Mr. Alimahomed Haji Cassum Agboatwalla is the Khote bearing Entry and Survey Nos. and admeasuring as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Admeasurement Acres	Guntha.	Assessment. Rs.	a.	p.
887	136	4/1	0	1	0	2	3
889	,,	5	1	6½	8	8	0
890	,,	6	0	18	3	4	0
896	,,	..	0	6	0	3	0
897	,,	..	0	9	0	4	6
899	,,	..	0	½	0	0	6
1469	249	..	0	14	0	11	0
Total Acres 2 Gs 15½ Rs. 13 1 3							

Dated at Bombay, this 12th day of Jan. 1920.

HORMASJI & PATELL,
Vakils for Messrs. Burjorji Pestonji Baria and Rustomji Pestonji Baria.
7800
Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

NOTICE.

RE. SALE OF LAND SITUATE AT VILE PARLE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FRANCES ANTON GHOSAL has contracted to sell the property belonging to him and described in the Schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mouza Vile Parle, Sub-District Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 3,060 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 72, Falni No. 27, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the properties belonging to Matees Elis Ghosal, Philip Pedro Miskit and Gustau Anton Ghosal, on or towards the West by the properties belonging to Gangadas Goculdas, Shivram Moreshwar Nadkarni and Dooming Bavlas Miskit, on or towards the South by the properties belonging to Shivram Moreshwar Nadkarni, Ghanshyam Ramchandra Sabnis and Nicol Deg Ghosal and on or towards the North by the properties belonging to Dooming Bavlas Miskit, Dr. Ramchandra Hari Bhadkamkar and Philip Pedro Miskit, with the trust hereditaments standing thereon.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1920.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7802

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. CHUNILAL BHAICHAND and MAGANLAL DAYABHAI, of Bombay Hindus, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property or any part thereof, are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchaser, at their office in Mercantile Bank Building No. 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within seven days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property or of which no notice shall have been so received, will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All those eleven pieces or parcels of vacant land, situate at Worli in the City and Registration Sub district of Bombay, and bearing the following New Survey Numbers namely, 2/3307, 3/3309, 1/3313 3326, 3327, 1/3332, 1/3334, 2/3334 1/3335 2/3365 and 3/3365 and respectively admeasuring, 1316, 535, 3633 217, 1970, 3876, 5744, 7914½ 3529, 1311 and 1191 square yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY:—All that the one third undivided share in all that piece of land situate at Worli in the City and Registration Sub district of Bombay bearing New Survey No. 3322 and admeasuring 6673 square yards or thereabouts.

Dated this 14th day of January 1920.

PAYNE & Co.
7810 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

NOTICE

RE. SALE OF PROPERTY SITUATE AT PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MALUKCHAND KESHAVJI SHAH CHHOTALAL KESHAVJI SHAH and CHHAGANLAL KESHAVJI SHAH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the property described in the Schedule hereto which they had agreed to purchase from Hariram Valji and Dwarkadas Sundardas, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, who had in turn agreed to purchase the said property from MAHOMED HASSAN BIN SHEIK AHMED MAKBA, MAHOMED AKBUR BIN SHEIK AHMED MAKBA, FATMABIBI, wife of Mahomedali Toongekar and daughter of Sheik Ahmed Bin Mahomed Ibrahim Makba, AYISHABAI widow of Mahomed Syed Bin Shaikh Ahmed Makba, MAINUNABIBI, wife of Sheik Ahmed Khatkhatay SHARIFABIBI, wife of Abdus Salam Makba RAHIMUDDIN MAKBA, ABDUL HAMID MAKBA, MAHOMED HUFIZ MAKBA, KULSOMBIBI, wife of Abdul Aziz Funjeker, MAAHOMED IBRAHIM ABDUL HAMID MAKBA the last three minors by their duly constituted guardian the said Mahomed Hussan Bin Sheik Ahmed Makba, the heirs and next of kin of the said Sheik Ahmed Bin Mahomed Ibrahim Makba, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, to our clients.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement, or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office No. 3, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFFRRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure with bungalow messuages and tennements standing thereon situate at Parel Road, Byculla, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven thousand two hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 371, New No. 11831, Old Survey No. 705, New Survey No. 3505, and bearing Municipal E Ward Nos. 3543, 3548, to 3553 3554, 3555 and Street Nos. 896, 898, 900, 1 to 10, 11 904, 906 Parel Road and bounded on or towards the North and west by the property of the Jewish Synagogue, on or towards the south by the property of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust used partly as Police Hospital and partly as a Police Chawl and on or towards the East by the Parel Road aforesaid.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1920.

PANDIAH & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorney.
7801

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF 150 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms the following:—

By order of Bat Lehand Khubchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser Sheikh Mahomed Shastri.

Ex. S.S. Courtown.

150 Egyptian Loaf Sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid next day against Delivery Order.

Goods are lying in the Bonded Warehouse.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th Jan. 1920.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

BURMA FINANCE & MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Rs. 60,00,000

Divided into **600,000** shares of Rs. **10** each.

300,000 shares are now offered for subscription at par

Payable—

Rs. 3 per share on application. Rs. 7 per share on allotment.

A simultaneous issue is being made in Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon. 250,000 shares have been underwritten at par. No promotion money has been or will be paid.

DIRECTORS.

Sir TREDYN R. WYNNE, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., (Chairman) Gresham House, London, and Bengal-Nagpur Railway House, Calcutta, Chairman, Burma Corporation, Ltd.

C. F. CLIFTON, 10, Phayre Street, Rangoon, Solicitor, Partner, Messrs. Lentaigne, McDonnell and Clifton, Rangoon.

JOHN HOGG, 22, Merchant Street, Rangoon, Merchant, Partner, Messrs. Harperink Smith & Co., Rangoon.

The Hon. Mr. A. K. A. S. JAMAL, C.I.E., 26, Merchant Street, Rangoon, Merchant, Chairman, Jamal Bros., Ltd., Rangoon.

S. C. MAGENNIS, 22, Merchant Street, Rangoon, and 70, Lombard Street, London, Banker, Director, Burma Corporation, Ltd., and Burma Mines, Ltd.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

GERARD LOVELL, M. Inst. M. M., 10, Pharee Street, Rangoon, (Managing Director, Tavoy Concessions, Ltd., formerly Resident Manager, Burma Mines, Ltd.)

BANKERS.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Rangoon and Branches.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Rangoon and Branches.

LEGAL ADVISERS.

Messrs. Lentaigne, McDonnell, and Clifton, 10, Phayre Street, Rangoon.
Messrs. Little and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Place, Siddons, and Gough, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
Messrs. Croft and Forbes, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Messrs. R. P. Shroff and Sons, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Messrs. Morrison and Co., Soniram's Buildings, Rangoon.
Messrs. Rowland Ady and Co., 50, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Stuart Smith and Allan, 12, Phayre Street, Rangoon, Chartered Accountants.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES.

H. A. A. van Someren, 10, Phayre Street, Rangoon.

THE BURMA FINANCE AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, HAS BEEN FORMED TO ENCOURAGE AND ASSIST THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF BURMA AND IT IS INTENDED (inter alia) TO—

(1) Hold Concessions and Mining Rights throughout Burma and to develop and work the same.
(2) Purchase and amalgamate certain valuable mining properties in Lower Burma.
(3) Purchase for cash all classes of Ore now being produced in large quantities in the Tavoy, Mergui, Moulmein and other Districts.
(4) Establish and equip a Laboratory in Rangoon for the determination, assaying, and valuing of Ores and Mineral Products.
(5) Erect Smelters, Reduction Works and Separators for the treatment of all classes of Ores.
(6) Establish and maintain a Field Staff to investigate and report on any mining propositions.
(7) Finance the development of partly developed or producing Mines.
(8) Form Companies and raise capital for the equipment and further development of proved mining properties and to act as Managing Agents and Consulting Engineers to such Companies.
(9) Act as Merchants, Buying Agents and Shippers of all classes of Ore or Mineral products produced in Burma or elsewhere.

THERE IS AT PRESENT NO ORGANIZATION IN BURMA DEALING EXCLUSIVELY WITH THE CLASS OF BUSINESS FOR WHICH THIS COMPANY HAS BEEN FORMED.

The mineralized zone in Burma extends from the Chinese Frontier on the north-east to the southern end of the Tavoy Peninsula. In this zone there are many indications of ancient workings.

The history of the Burma Mines at Bawdwin has shewn that such indications may point to the existence of valuable Ore deposits which it was not possible to prove and work by the primitive methods of the past.

The operations at Bawdwin were in the first instance confined to dealing with the slags containing Lead left over by the original Chinese workers after the Silver had been extracted as far as their primitive methods allowed. The Lead and Silver ore utilised was obtained from shallow and small workings.

The introduction of ample Capital and the use of modern mining methods resulted in the discovery of an immense Ore-body and the Bawdwin Mine is now one of the largest Lead, Zinc, Silver and Copper Mines in the world.

It is a reasonable assumption to make that there is a good prospect with the Capital which this Company will be able to command, of proving at one or more of these ancient workings the existence of valuable mines containing Tin, Lead, Zinc, Silver and other non-ferrous metals.

Through the whole of the mineralized zone there are in the aggregate many hundreds of undeveloped, or only partially developed, workings, many of which are being worked at the present time by local Owners, and which are producing small quantities of various minerals, including Gold, Silver, Lead, Antimony, Copper, Tin, Wolfram and Molybdenite, also Coal and Iron Ores.

Most of these small Mines are being worked in a very primitive fashion, without Capital, and with a very uncertain market for their output. It is proposed to purchase and market the production of these mines, to finance the owners when advisable and gradually to acquire the control of the more promising ventures, either by purchase or under a Contract or Tributing system.

PROPERTIES TO BE ACQUIRED.

The Company is under contract to purchase the whole of the Properties of the Tavoy Concessions, Limited, and the Hermyingyi Mining Company, Limited, covering an area of approximately 10 square miles, which it is intended to at once amalgamate.

These Companies own long term Government Leases in the Tavoy District of Lower Burma, and are probably the largest producers of a Mixed Tin and Wolfram Concentrate in the World, their output since 1911 having amounted to 6,918 tons, the gross value of which was over £1,375,000 sterling.

The output of the Mines for the first 11 months of the year 1919 was 1,095 tons and the future output is estimated by the Company's Engineers at a minimum of 1,000 tons per annum.

The following is an extract from a report made for the Directors by the Consulting Engineer to this Company, Mr. Gerard Lovell, M. Inst. M. M:—

"For the further development and equipment of these Mines, including the erection of Magnetic Separators and Tin Smelting "Furnaces, an estimated sum of Rs. 8,00,000 is required..."
"In concluding this report I should like to point out that "since 1911 these properties have produced 6,918 tons of "Concentrates, the Gross realised value of which was about "£1,400,000 sterling. Although owing to the peculiar nature "of the deposits, the large area over which they are scattered, "and the comparatively small amount of actual develop-"ment work done underground, it is impossible to make "a really reliable estimate of the amount of Ore still to be "won, yet I have no hesitation in stating that, provided the "reasonable amount of money suggested above is spent "on the development and better equipment of the proper-"ties, there is every prospect of this output being largely "exceeded."
"I consider the purchase price for the properties is a reason-"able one and can confidently recommend their purchase "on the terms agreed upon—*viz.* Rs. 13,00,000 in Cash and "Rs. 13,00,000 in fully paid shares."
"The Leases are at present only partially developed, and with "the additional Capital that will now be available for further "expansion, including the development of the Areas under "option, I anticipate a large increase of Output in the near "future and have formed a very high opinion of the possi-"bilities of the properties, especially in regard to the produc-"tion of Tin."

PROFITS.

The net profits of the two Companies for the 5 financial years ending June 1915; 1916; 1917; 1918 and 1919 as certified by the Auditors, Messrs. Stuart Smith and Allan, totalled Rs. 40,34,543—a yearly average of Rs. 8,06,908.

For the last financial year (after writing off depreciation amounting to Rs. 3,61,499) the actual net profits for the year were Rs. 8,56,912.

OPTIONS.

The Company also acquires some valuable options over certain Tin-producing areas in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts and over mining rights on a concession in a new district, where some promising discoveries have recently been made—the whole covering an area exceeding 15 square miles.

PURCHASE CONSIDERATION.

The consideration payable for the above Properties, Options, Freehold lands, Buildings, Plants, Machinery and Stores comprising—

(a) The mining leaseholds covering an area of approximately 10 square miles;
(b) The options over further mining areas covering over 15 square miles;
(c) The freehold lands, buildings, plant and machinery, mining tools and stores which after very liberal depreciation stood as per the inventories of the Companies taken on 30th June 1919 at Rs. 4,19,667

is the sum of Rs. 26,00,000 payable as to one-half in cash and one-half in shares to be issued as fully paid-up.

UNDERWRITING.

250,000 Shares of this issue have been underwritten at par. No Cash under-writing commission has been or will be paid, but by an agreement dated the 31st December 1919 entered into between H. A. A. van Someren as trustee for this Company to be formed and Messrs. Place, Siddons, and Gough, of Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, it has been agreed that the said firm shall within the period of two years from February 1st, 1920, have the right to demand the allotment of 140,000 shares at par on payment for the same in full.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

It has been agreed that Mr. Gerard Lovell shall during the period of five years while Consulting Engineer to this Company, give to this Company exclusively the benefit of the very valuable information which he has acquired concerning mining areas in Burma and the Shan States. No cash consideration is or will be paid to Mr. Lovell in respect of such information or in respect of any properties which the Company may decide to take up in consequence of the knowledge obtained from him, but as consideration for the agreement which Mr. Lovell will enter into with the Company it has been agreed that he shall within the period of two years from 1st February 1920 have the right to demand the allotment of thirty thousand shares at par on payment for the same in full.

The following additional information is given in accordance with Section 93 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913:—

(a) The contents of the Memorandum and the names and addresses of the signatories and the number of Shares subscribed for by them respectively will be found below, and form part of this Prospectus.

By the Articles of Association, the qualification of a Director shall be the holding of Shares in the Company to a nominal value of Rs. 2,000.

(b) The Company's Articles provide that the annual remuneration of each Director shall be Rs. 3,000, and of the Chairman Rs. 5,000, exclusive of any special remuneration payable to any Director for special services. In respect of each financial year in which a dividend of 10 per cent. shall have been paid to the shareholders the Directors shall be entitled as additional remuneration to divide Rs. 500 amongst them out of every Rs. 10,000 (or pro rata) of divisible profits as certified by the Auditors.

(c) The minimum subscription fixed by the Articles of Association upon which the Directors may proceed to allotment is thirty per cent. of the shares offered to the public.

(d) The amount of preliminary expenses (exclusive of brokerage) is estimated at Rs. 30,000.

(e) The following contracts have been entered into:—

Agreement dated 5th January 1920 between Tavoy Concessions, Limited, and H. A. A. van Someren as Trustee for this Company for the purchase of the whole of the Vendor Company's Mining Leases for the sum of four lakhs rupees payable half in cash and half in fully paid shares. No separate amount is payable for goodwill.

Agreement dated 5th January 1920 between Hermyingyi Mining Company Limited, and H.A.A. van Somerenas Trustee for this Company for the purchase of the whole of the Vendor Company's Mining Leases and Options for the sum of twenty-two lakhs rupees payable half in cash and half in fully paid shares. No separate amount is payable for goodwill.

Agreement dated 5th January 1920 between H. A. A. van Someren as Trustee for this Company and Gerard Lovell as Consulting Engineer.

Copies of the above contracts and reports may be inspected at the offices of the Company, the Company's Solicitors in Rangoon and Bombay and the Company's Brokers in Calcutta during the usual business hours.

Prospectuses and Application Forms for Shares can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, the Company's Bankers, and the Company's Brokers.

When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and when the number of Shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance will be applied towards the remaining payment.

Failure to pay the remaining instalment on the Shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

All remittances to be sent to the Company's Bankers at Bombay, Calcutta or Rangoon.

Brokerage at the rate of four annas per share will be paid in respect of accepted applications for shares bearing *bona fide* brokers' stamps.

RANGOON:—*Dated the 7th day of January* 1920.

[redacted]OUNCEMENTS.

[redacted] SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO COAL CONSUMERS.—In anticipation of the shortage of wagons from the Bengal Collieries, we beg to advise all concerned that we are the Selling Agents for the best Central Provinces Coal, known as Pench Coal and to avoid disappointment we would suggest early booking from these Collieries for which wagon supply is likely to be free. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & CO., Colliery Agents, Century Buildings, 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 7776

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED in a European Solicitor's firm, two TYPISTS, Apply stating salary required to Box No. 888, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7818.

WANTED—Permanent GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE TEACHERS with Sanskrit, Mathematics, or Science for Coronation High School, Nadiad. Apply with terms to MANAGER. 7896

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Science or an undergraduate and a MATRIC or SCHOOL FINAL with drawing. Apply sharp to the SECRETARY. A. V. School, Pardi, Dist. Surat. 7704

ACCOUNTANT, having experience of Limited (Import and Export) concerns. Starting at Rs. 100 p.m. Apply personally to M. F. R., MERCHANT, above West End Watch Co., Hornby Road. 7803

WANTED.—Good energetic ASSISTANTS for the Grocery Counter. Men with knowledge of the Trade preferred. Apply Box No. 883, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7795

WANTED—Trained ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, capable of general work for an Architects' office. Apply Box No. 878, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7777

WANTED—A GRADUATE to act as HEADMASTER in the A. V. School Savda on Rs. 60 to 65 p.m. See the undersigned with testimonials in Sardar Graha, Bombay Room No. 153, B. D. PATIL, President, L.S.E. Society. 7780

WANTED—INDIAN OFFICERS with Board of Trade Certificates for Government steamers at Daresalaam Apply Messrs COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS. Agents: German East Africa (Mended Territory), 23, Meadows Street, Fort. 7791

WANTED—A CHARGEMAN for a small Machine shop. Must be a first class man used to the control of men and work. Ability to speak and write English essential. Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, according to qualification. Apply Box No. 885, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7800

WANTED—A GENERAL MANAGER and ASSISTANT MANAGERS for a large Shipping Company, only men with necessary experience need apply with testimonials and record of service. Suitable salary for qualified men. All applications will be treated strictly confidential. Write to Box No. 881 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7788

WANTED.—INDIAN CLERKS and TYPISTS for duty in British Hospitals at Deolali, must have a good general knowledge of office routine. Applications stating qualifications should reach the A. D. M. S. No. 4 Queen's Road, Bombay Brigade by 20th instant. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 according to ability. 7816

WANTED—Experienced English and Gujarati ACCOUNT CLERKS knowing to join immediately. Good salary to competent hands. Apply with copies of testimonials either personally or in own handwriting to MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED CHOTANI, Dontad Street, Khadak, Bombay. 7779

WANTED—A smart CLERK, studied up to Matriculation, knowing Gujarathi also. The applicants should send in their application written in their own handwriting, stating their age, caste and last service, if any, and the lowest salary expected. The hours of attendance are from 10-30 a.m. to 7 p.m., three-fourth of an hour being allowed for tiffin, on week days, and on Sunday, from 8-30 a.m. to 12 p.m. Apply Box No. 871, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7743

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a young, energetic influential Hindoo undergraduate in a share broker's firm. Best references. Thorough knowledge of the line. Pay from Rs. 400. Apply Box No 879, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7773

MILL OWNERS—Textile Expert, Home and American experience, working for years as manager in big Indian Mills, is open for engagement, clever in handling labour exceptional credentials. Apply Box No. 821, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7538

WANTED.

WANTED SHARES of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., State lowest rate. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—30 B. H. P. ELECTRIC MOTOR A. C. in exchange for 20 B. H. P. Electric Motor A. C. Write with full particulars and extra amount required to Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7811

WANTED—VIEWS OF OLD BOMBAY—(1) Old Church Gate and Bazaar Gate; (2) The Old Maidan; (3) The Apollo Pier as in 1860; (4) Plan of the Fort (Old); (5) The Old Bori Bunder Station and its Surroundings; (6) View of the Harbour or any other Views of Old Bombay. Please communicate with the terms and price wanted, to Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

MATHERAN HONEY, invaluable for Health, to be had in bottles and half bottles. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 7865

ONE STEAM ENGINE of about 180 I.H.P and one BOILER 100 lbs. preasure Bobcox and Wilcox both can be seen workin excellent condition. Price Rs. 21,000. App' Box No. 868, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chroni cle." 7736

SIDLEY DEASY, 6 cylinders, 40 H. P., Luxurious touring body with dynamo, one-man hood, sliding seats, new tyres, in excellent condition. Price Rs. 14,000. Apply to Box No. 875, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7758

FOR SALE—1 Four DAIMLER, two-ton lorries in excellent condition, thoroughly renovated, ready for immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 874, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7757

THREE REQUISITES for success in Art are:—Good ideas good workmanship and good materials. The first two you possess the third WE supply. See our catalogue. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. TH

IN 1920 see that only the BEST STATIONERY, real worth for the money spent is used in your office. Just a trial order placed with us will show you the kind of stationery we stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Bldgs., Fort, Bombay. TH

FOR SALE.—Few of remaining lot only. "CRESCENT" American Talking Machines, four school benches with desks special design; one blackboard, two large Mirrors size 6 ft. by 3 2/3 ft. excluding frame, also a few Barcroco War Games. Prices reduced. Can be seen at BHIMJI JAYRAJ and Co., 251, Hornby Road, Fort. 7815

FOR SALE—(1) 5 PUPS (Cross between Greyhound-dam and Bulldog sire), four males and one female, three months' old Price Rs. 20 each or Rs. 80 for the lot. (2) Seven Greyhound Pups about four months' old, threes males and four females. Price males Rs. 30 each and females Rs. 25 each or Rs. 160 for the lot. All the pups are quite healthy and good looking. Apply to Box No. 887, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7817

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF BLANKETS, RUGS BUCKLES, REINS, WHIPS FOR CARRIAGES, WASH-HAND STANDS, BRASS-COCKS.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Oosman Suleman, the defaulting indentor Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms No. 16, Apollo St., Fort, the following:—

5 c/s each of 100 pcs Blankets.
1 c/s of 100 pcs rugs.
1 c/s of harness, buckles, brass and nickle.
1 c/s containing Reins.
7 pcs iron wash-stands.
5—Enamelled bath-stands.
6 doz. superior quality whips.
1 c/s Visiting cards ivory.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR TAILORS AND PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS

THE SALE OF THE SPECIALLY MADE FURNITURES OF THE TAILORING SHOP.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the specially made furnitures of the tailoring shops consisting as under and sliding door glass, cupboards, fancy glass show-cases, tailor's iron increasing tables, office tables, chairs, shelves, scissors, benches, etc., etc

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 CASKS EMPTY COCOANUT OIL.

By the order of the party concerned and on account and risk of the default of buyer Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, at plot No. 21, Sankli St., Byculla, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

500 casks empty cocoanut oil.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th Jan., 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE of 36 Bales Striped Susi of the Simplex Mills.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground, opposite the Gate of the Dharamra Gully of the Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Damodar Haridas and Coy., the Selling Agents, of the Simplex Mills and on account and at the risk of Seth Nandlal Deola.

36 bales striped susi of the Simplex Mills No. K. 24 each piece wg. 3½ lbs. 23 inches by 24 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th Jan. 1920.

FOR Illustrated BOOKLET Apply to ANNAPURNA COOKER CO. Near Cinema, Girgaun, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool Jan 9th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
Jan.	18.67
Feb.	..
May	26 23
April	25 55
May	24 72
June	..
July	23.42
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	21.08
Nov.	20.65
Dec.	20 40

Prices taken at 10-10 a m nearest actual values)

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 9th

M.G. Bengal Good	16.06
,, ,, Fully Good	15.75
,, ,, Fine	15.06
No. 1 Comra Good	21.10
,, ,, Fully Good	21.85
,, ,, Fine	22.10
Broach Good	24.85
,, Fully Good	24.10
,, Fine	25.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan 9th.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	9,000
,, Forwarded	105,000
,, Imports	69,000
,, Stock	835,000
Actual Weekly Sales	43,000
Water Twist	4/7
Printers Cloth	11 2/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	22 680
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
to Continent	28,670
Futures at New York Mar.	25 50
May	24 97
July	23 23
Spot Cotton at New York	25 25
,, ,, Orleans	
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	Closed.
,, Oct.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16½
Demand Bills	3.74.75
8 Year Commercial Bars	133

New York Jan 2th

Futures at New York Mar.	26 28

New York, Jan 13th.

Future at New York Mar.	26.25

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan 14th, 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Basar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	74 0 0	10 0 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	74 0 0	10 0 0
,, Karachi Bengal	70 0 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	19 0 0	..
,, Cawnpore	19 0 0	..
,, Yellow Cawnpore	19 0 0	..
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 0 0	18 0 0
,, Thin	17 0 0	18 0 0
Sesseed, White 85-15	130 0 0	26 0 0
,, Gajar 75-25	122 0 0	..
,, Gajar 50-50	115 0 0	..
,, Black	105 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	19 0 0	20 0 0
Groundnuts	100 0 0	..
Mowrasseed	9 12 0	..
Barley	52 0 0	..
Castorseed	76 0 0	14 0 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 13th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 13/16
Bank Demand	2 3 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	2 4 11/16
Fcs. Demand	4.19
American Dollar	22½
Hongkong ,,	223½
Shanghai ,,	304
Japan ,,	116½
Singapore ,,	103½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

BOLLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 13/16.
D. D. on London 2/3 7/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 7/8.
D. D. buying London 2/4 1/4.
D. D. on France 450.
60 D/st. Japan 103.
T. T. on Japan 113.
D. D. on Hongkong 227½.
D. D. on Shanghai 382.
D. D. on Singapore 103½.
D. D. on New York 233.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 89.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99/12.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
3½ per cent. Ready 60.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 71.
6 per cent. Port Trust short dated 10½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 69.
6 per cent. Port Trust short dated 101.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 69.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna 85.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened weak but closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ah. Advance 2200, By. Uniteds 1800, By. Dyeing 3100, By. Cotton 1150, Century 990, Cen. India 4150, Currimbhoy 1050, Colaba 3030, Crescent 555, David 1425, Fazulbhoy 1515, Finlay 1165, Ind. Malwa 695, Kastoorchand 2200, Kohinoor 3200, Kadhowji 4160, Morarji 5200, Madhavrao Scd. 500, New Great 890, New City 2800, Pearls 1100, Shapurji 375 xd. Simplex 1130, Swan 1215, Swadeshi 4100, Tata Mill 1600, Alcock 1220, By. Burma 955, Bt. Burma Petro: 26/8 xr. By. Tramway 1050, By. Steam 595, Katni Ord 360, Katni Defd 1650, Shivrajpur 43, Tata Ord 225, Tata Defd. 1125, Tata Hydro: 1255, Tata Oil 445 pr, Tata Bank 58/8, New India Insurance 36 pr, Scindia Steam 29 pr, British India General Insurance 10 pr, Vulcan Insurance 2/8 premium.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Jan 14th

Cash Certificates .. Rs. 198-8 .. Total up to date. Rs. 3,61,851-6

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc. RFF, RFF Conc., G G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B. 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellina

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Con
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, E.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Acid Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2B, Conc., 4R 4B, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow V, R, 2R, 6R
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

pirit Black
pirit Blue
pirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LR
Light Acid Brown L

Samples and Quotations application.

SELLING AGENTS:

Dolatram Kashiram & Co.,

Rogay Building, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 4052 & 3658. Telegrams: "MAMATOKAP"

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 14.

Weather has been dry. Feeble disturbance is approaching the North-west Frontier.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th Jan. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.936 inches
Temperature of Air	79.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.0 ,,
Dew Point	68.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.714 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	2.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.7 ,,
Minimum do.	73 5 ,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,WNW,NW,NNE
Movement of Wind	103 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still.
	Jan	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	14	m 4 52	25 1	14	0 10a	18 10
Thu.	15	m 5 55a	24 5	15	m 0 35	23 2
		e 8 30a	24 11		m 1 14a	18 5
Fri.	16	m 7 5	24 3	16	m 2 7	22 4
		e 9 22a	25 8		m 2 0a	18 10
Sat.	17	m 8 12	24 4	17	m 3 2	21 7
		e 10 2a	26 6		m 2 42a	17 9
Sun.	18	m 9 9	24 10	18	m 3 46	20 10
		e 10 35a	27 3		m 3 23a	17 9
Mon.	19	m 9 58	25 4	19	m 4 25	20 2
		e 11 5a	27 11		m 4 3a	16 7
Tues	20	m 10 40	25 11	20	m 5 0	19 5
		e 11 33a	28 6		m 4 41a	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 14	(Wednesday)	Sunrise. 7h. 15m	Sunset. 6h. 20m.
,, 15	(Thursday)	,, 7h. 15m	,, 6h 21m.
,, 16	(Friday)	,, 7h. 15m	,, 6h 22m
,, 17	(Saturday)	,, 7h 15m	,, 6h. 23m.
,, 18	(Sunday)	,, 7h. 15m	,, 6h. 2 m.
,, 19	(Monday)	,, 7h. 15m	,, 6h. 24m.
,, 20	(Tuesday)	,, 7h. 15m	,, 6h. 24m

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	..	6d.	2h. 24·0m. a.m.
Last Quarter	..	13d.	5h. 32·0m a.m.
New Moon	..	21d.	10h. 56·0m. a.m.
First Quarter	..	28d.	9h. 9·0m p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th January, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in considerable defect in the southeastern districts, but has risen to the normal elsewhere; night temperature is in excess at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except at Allahabad where the sky is overcast and temperature is slightly above normal. Humidity is in excess and day temperature is in defect in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal throughout. Day temperature is below the average except in lower Sind. Night temperature is above normal in south Rajputana, but is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal throughout. Night temperature is slightly or moderately above the average except in Cutch, where temperature is in defect both by day and night.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in excess at a few stations; night temperature is above the average throughout.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Both day and night temperatures are slightly above the average in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and night temperature are above normal in the northwest of the division.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. A fresh disturbance is approaching Baluchistan. Nights continue warmer than usual in the central parts of the country. Gujarat and the northwest of the Peninsula.

Rainfall may occur locally in Baluchistan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th January, 1920.

Weather has been dry except for a light fall of rain at Chakrata.

An interesting feature of educational work in Bengal, last year, was the growth in the demand for development of handloom weaving industry owing to rise in the price of clothes.

A Press Communiqué issued by the Punjab Government, states that the Government has suggested to the Army Department that it should be considered whether the purchase of ghee for the Army cannot be reduced in amount. It has also asked the Railway Board to issue instructions to Railways serving with the province to accelerate as much as possible the import of cotton seed and oil-cake into it.

Nothing

as more right to be counted uppermost mongst suitings than our Coat Silk Pieces— ach piece worth Rs. 8/- and guaranteed for se suit complete. Because he who

Succeeds

a securing one of our famous pieces, which an be obtained by everyone, will be happy nd satisfied

Like

ll those who have already secured the piece r like those who have got a set of our famous 36 Brass Kitchen Utensils worth Rs 4, 3 and 2 per set, according to size. This set is very useful for children as their playful nd instructive organs. We wish you every

Success!

A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.

Order from GOOD LUCK COMPANY.

Benares City. (India).

Announcement.

BOMBAY SURGICAL COMPANY

beg to announce the opening of their

UP-TO-DATE

Dispensing Department

Opposite West End Cinema, New Charni Road, from the 15th October, where

ACCURATE DISPENSING AND PUREST DRUGS WILL BE THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

Oxygen Gas can be had Day and Night.

Bombay Surgical Co.,

Dispensing Chemists, New Charni Road

HIGH CLASS SMOKE
AT
MODERATE PRICE.

Our Cigarettes are the result of thirty years' experience. Quality equal to any other brand double the Price. Please note the Brands and insist to get them.

Pleasant and strong

As. 2 per Packet.

MADE
OF
FRESH, PURE
TOBACCO

Mild and fragrant

As. 1½ per Packet.

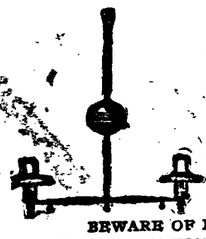
Why pay fancy prices for other Brands for name sake?
If you cannot get these at your Shop-keepers, please write to:

NATHAN BENJAMIN & Co.,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, **BOMBAY.**

Our Representative is on tour in the Deccan, Berar, Gujarat and Kathiawar. People desiring business should write beforehand to us for his personal interview.

CHEMICALLY
PURE
Gossage's—English—Wheel Brand
GLYCERINE.
One Cwt. C/s Lots @ 12 Annas per Lb
Please apply :—
BILIMORIA & CO.
Wholesale Chemists, Druggists,
Provision and General Merchants,
CHAPSEE BUILDING : Princess Street
BOMBAY—2.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT
MINIMUM COST.



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash. Odourless, no Worry no Bother.
ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE
Wherever the sun shines by day the "Sun" lamp shines by night.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL
Catalogue Free.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
MUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Always at your Service
SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
and
JEWELLERS.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHANTI
HAIR REGD. BRAIN.
This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.
Again this is unique in its Trade Mark. Purchasers are requested to examine the above on the table while purchasing.
Price, Rs. 1-4-0 Postage extra
Wanted Agents everywhere.
For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY
Yogabala Mantralaya,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4

X X
The Test of Time.
Time tests everything, and the fittest survives. A brand that has been in the market for 20 years, and is still the favourite, must be good—it has stood the test of time. HUNTLY BLEND is that brand. It is first rate Scotch Whisky
Try it.
X X

THE CALLOUS MILLOWNERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"How long?", may very well be the anxious enquiry from every one with regard to the present labour crisis in this city. But if there is in this one thing that strikes us, apart from its rapid wild-fire progress, it is the deep underlying cause of acute distress which has been smouldering all during the past months. That it is no more a conspiracy on the part of the operatives to come between the Capitalists and their legitimate profits, than it is a plot hatched by scheming politicians and mischief mongers, must be patent to any observer of local conditions of labour, the hardships, privations and starvation these thousands of helpless humanity have to pass through, the inhuman hours of work and the wasted lifeless condition of a vast majority of the workmen. Not even the worst specimens of employers who can claim to have a conscience and some commonsense can any longer dabble with the myth of an unwarranted strike without due notice. The Mill Owners of Bombay cannot be unaware of the hard realities of the life of their workmen; and to indulge in the pleasant pastime of accusing them of having gone on strike all of a sudden, and demanding an unconditional resumption of work is the height of indiscretion and callousness.

That the mill owners have earned fabulous profits during the hard war time is a known fact; and if any further proof thereof be required, it is to be found in their anxiety to make the world believe that this is the case only at present, and that since the same profits are not assured for all time, they cannot make any increase in the wages paid to the labourers. Well and good. But if that be so, however transitory the profits may be, as they would have us believe, have these mill owners during this period of prosperity shown their good will towards their people by any willingness to share in that which has been made possible mainly by the workmen? During these fat years, apart from the general increase, which has had nothing to do with their prosperity or otherwise, what single act of kindness or consideration or regard have they shown towards that community?

To advance such specious arguments against the labourer is not the way of winning him over. That there is not and has not been any willingness at all on the part of these amassers of huge profits,—and as such profiteers in the real sense of the term,—to give even a small fraction thereof to the operatives is an incontrovertible fact; and for them to talk of ingratitude, and to characterise the strike as improper, uncalled-for, and unwarranted is nothing short of sheer cant. What have these employers done to make the lives of the workmen a little more happy, a little more liveable?

When sometime back a kindly suggestion was brought before the Association of the Mill Owners for the reduction of the working hours to ten very many considered it to be a preposterous proposal, and the proposer was pooh-poohed, so much so that he found it expedient to drop it. And these worthy gentlemen who were so much annoyed at it went to the length of circulating a mysterious notice among themselves, by which the twelve hours maximum was to be strictly worked out in *all the mills*, to the exposure of which commendable move, "New India" with its characterestic sympathy for labour devoted an illuminating leader. Even so recently as two or three weeks back, when the Collector of Bombay invited their opinion on the question of hours of work, these Mill Owners out of their infinite sympathy gave out that they considered a ten hours day feasible, on the condition that *all the countries of the world* agreed to it and passed *laws enjoining it on all.* But unfortunately for the labourers, the world not having yet reached the same degree of enlightenment, that happy millennium is still at a considerable distance. In the face of all these achievements, the mill owners of Bombay have thought it fit to call the present struggle ungrateful and unwarranted. How much of truth it contains, anyone with a desire to see, can understand.

The issue is quite clear. The labourer is fighting not for money or luxuries; what he wants is freedom from starvation; and so long as such is the condition, the heart of the whole country will be with him. Already the mill owners as a class have forfeited all popular sympathy by their apathy towards the needs and grievances of the working orders. Society at whose expense these gentlemen have grown so fat, has a right to see that the vast proportion of it which is being regularly ground both in the mills and by a crushing poverty, at least satisfies the cravings of nature. It is not the pickets and double guards that are wanted, but a considerate treatment at the hands of their masters.

But from the present dead-lock to expect the employers of themselves, to take a broad and sympathetic view of the situation is sheer madness; and unless the Government make a move in the matter, the prospects are indeed gloomy. Already last year's strike, while paralysing the industries of the city from which it has not yet fully recovered, also brought in its train acute suffering to the workmen who could not efficiently withstand the shock. In its wake came the influenza which claimed hundreds of victims. The poverty, dirt and squalor due to the unemployment of over two lakhs of labourers are a serious menace to the health of the over-crowded city, while the risks of having so many idle hands are highly disquieting.

Cannot the Government intervene in the situation and bring about a settlement just and equitable to all the parties concerned? Considering the gravity of the situation the seriousness of the issue involved and the dangers to which the city is exposed on account of the presence of thousands of starving, unemployed, illiterate, people with immense potentialities for mischief, it would be highly desirable if his Excellency Sir George Lloyd tackles the situation, instead of following a policy of drift of which nobody can say what the outcome would be.—Yours, etc.,

P. N. GANESAN.

Fergusson Road,
January, 12.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

What happens when you get a chill?

Two hundred of your bones complain; 500 muscles ache in protest; 20,00,000 perspiration glands 'down tools'; 10 miles of tiny 'tubes' come to a standstill.... Your body is on Strike—

Check the chill, preserve your body by wearing pure wool clothes. Pure wool cloth of every description to suit your taste and pocket is available from our Stores. Our stuff is guaranteed and prices lowest in comparison.

Buy soon before you get chill.

The Bombay Swadeshi Stores,
The Oldest, Biggest & Cheapest Stores for Indian Goods.

Head Office;—Times Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Branches at Princess Street, Madhav Bag, Girgaum; Poona City, Poona Camp; Cochin; Rajkot to open.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of S. S. Neuralia, Ballard Pier, 6-30 a.m.

Steamer Neuralia, with outward mails of December 25th, expected to arrive at 6 am.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Bunder-abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein and Busaire will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 2 p.m., registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 1 p.m.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Uganda, China, Batavia, Zanzibar, Rangoon, Chittagong, Mozambique, Beira and the Colonies, Marine will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and Mrs. Peirt to give a garden party to Lord and Lady Sinha and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, at 5 p.m., at "Mount Pedr," Peddar Road.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Dilwara closes at G. P. O. at 6.30 p.m.

Evening party to Lord and Lady Sinha, Shanti Bhavan, Peddar Road, 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Ball at Government House 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Dilwara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Friday the 16th instant.

YSORE OUNG MEN'S CONVENTION.

The Second Mysore Young Men's Convention (most open to Mysore students) will be held at Bangalore City for a period of one week, commencing from Monday the 28th June 1920.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Path of Discipleship" by Mrs. Besant).

DAIWADMY DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society, a public lecture on "Technical Education" will be delivered by Mr. T. A. Kulkarni in the Hall of the S.L. and S.C. Society's School for Girls, Shunkersheet Wada, Pallan Road.

R. CAMA O IENTAL INSTITUTE,

Mr. K. N. Sitaram, late Research Scholar for Indian History (University of Madras) will deliver a public lecture at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute on Monday the 19th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on "Iranian Influence on Indian Culture."

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION.

The Secretary of the Bombay National Union writes:—

The Bombay National Union requests all congressmen and Home Rulers to be present at the Ballard Pier to-day at 6-30 a.m., to accord a hearty welcome to the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, the Hon. Mr. Patel and Dr. Sathave, members of the Congress Deputation, returning home by P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer Neuralia.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Bombay Agent of the Corporation had received a telegraphic advice from the Head Office in Hongkong that, subject to audit, the final dividend for the year will probably be £2-5-0, with a bonus, in addition of £3-10-0 per share subject to deduction of income-tax added to Silver Reserve Fund Dollars 20,00,000: written off Bank's Premises Account Dollars 10,00,000: carried forward to next year about Dollars 32,50,000.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The joint session of the All India Industrial Conference and Commercial Congress will be held in the Town Hall, Bombay, under the Presidentship of the Hon. Sir. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy on the 23rd and 24th instant. The Fees for members of the Reception Committee are Rs. 20, for delegates Rs. 10, each. Visitors will be allowed free. Tickets can be had from the Hony. Secretary, 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRESS NOTIFICATION.

ar East Cable delays:—The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Extention Ltd., notifies the following delays on cablegrams.

India to Australia—Full rate 17 hours, deferred 20 hours.

Australia to India—Full rate 5 hours, deferred 5 hours.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

The market for jute shares opened steady and the prices firmed up considerably closing slightly easier. There was only a small enquiry for coal shares. In the miscellaneous tion Flour, Cotton and Sugar shares were in nand.

he following were the closing quotaas:—

al:—Bhalgora 34/4, Neetooria 16, North kdih 9/12.

ute:—Anglo-India 415, Alliance 823, nagore 193, Benjamin 1/4, Belvedere 609, udge Budge 703, Century 15/4, Clive 340, Graig 5 prem, Dalhousie 555, Delta 680, Fort Gloster 1125, Fort William 525, Gondalpara 2613 s.l., Howrah 47/8, Hooghly 174, Kamarhatty 1070, Kankmarrah 759, Kinnison 1060, s.l., Lansdowne 486, Lawrence 812, Maihati 670, New Central 770, Northbrook Reliance 51, Standard 744, Union 950.

Tea:—Nargarets Hope 99.

Miscellaneous:—Arthur Butler 11/4, Bihar ufacture at par, Bengal Brass 10, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 494, Bengal Flour 450, British Indian Ceylon Corporation 23/10, British Indian Electric Construction 11/8, Calcutta Cigarettes 3/4 prem, Central Provinces Cement 13, Calcutta Industrial Bank 12 prem, Commercial Properties 4 dise and par 10/4, Dubar Cotton 370, Eastern Machinery and Engineering 12 prem, Frank Ross (Bombay) 10/4, Humej Pipe 16/14 s.l., Kishoram Cotton 13/6, Indo-Burma Tin 12/10, Marshall Sons and Co. 12/6, New Savansugar 13/4 Premier Soap 11/12, Reliance Firebrick and Pottery 25, Ryam Sugar 23/12, Scindhia Steam Navigation prem, Standard Flour 10/4, Tata Industrial Bank 24 prem, Thorneycroft (India) 12 prem, United Flour 30.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 61/10 small lots at Rs. 62/8 War Bonds (short loans) 98/12 per 1925 at 100/4 per cent. and 1928 at 4 per cent.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 14.

S. S. Ismaila, Holysake, Calcutta, January 3.

S. S. Nurani, Moller, Rangoon, January 2.

S. S. Trojan Prince, St. John; Smyrna, December 28.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 14.

S. S. Kosoku Maru, Amimo, Kobe, etc.

S. S. Saigon Maru, Kondo, Kobe, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Maur, Marcussen, Singapore.

S. S. Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.

S. S. Taroba, Sullivan, Durban, etc.

S. S. Nawab, Wright, Calcutta.

S. S. Neuralia, Adenbrook, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Trojan Prince for Antwerp.

Steamer City of Calcutta for Liverpool.

Steamer Karmala for Calcutta.

Steamer Hwah Wu for Kobe, etc.

S. S. Ismaila.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ismaila, 3,351 tons, Captain T. V. Holgersake, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and coal, which port she had left on the 3rd instant.

S. S. Nurani:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain E. Moller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Trojan Prince:—The T. M. C.'s steamer Trojan Prince, 3,129 tons, Captain C. G. T. St. John, arrived in harbour yesterday from Smyrna, with ballast, which prt she had left on the 28th ultimo.

S. S. Kosoku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Kosoku Maru, 2,004 tons, Captain T. Amio, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru, 2,789 tons, Captain S. Kodo, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Maur:—The F. F. Campbell C's steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain C. Marussen, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Singapore via Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The I. B. P. 's steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captai T. Goodbody, will sail to-day from the Boay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Nawab:—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Nawab, 3,424 tons, Captain J. M. Wat, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Taroba:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Taroba, 3,656 tons, Captain mail steamer Taroba, 3,656 tons, Captain J. R. O. Sullivan, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Durban via Marmagao and East and South African Ports, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK

Wednesday 14th January, 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Tabarca	Marseilles	24-1-20	..Graham
S Nawab ..	N F	N F	..T M & C
& R			
Rangoon Maru	Calcutta	N F	..T M & C
Nizam ..	N F	N F	..T M & C
A Maur ..	Singapore	15-1-20	..F P C & C
L Purnea..	N F	N F	..T M & C
Offside			
M Pentakota	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Kalinga Bora	N F	14-1-20	..M M & Co
O Lighting	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Chakdina ..	Busra	E F	..M M & C

HARBOUR WALL.

Jawadi ..	N F	N F	..T M & Co
Kaveri ..	N F	N F	..T M & Co
Sabarmati..	N F	N F	..T M & Co

MERSEWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Hellas ..	N F	15-1-20	..F P C & C
Tugaid ..	N F	15-1-20	..C E B P T

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Invermoss	Dunkirk	N F	..T M & Co
5 Khosrou	Jeddah	7-1-20	..T M & C
6 Totomi Maru..	Japan	N F	..N Y K &
7 Burma Mare..	Kobe	N F	..O S K &
8 Asatonga	Hull	E F	..Flota
10 & 11 Shinyo Maru	Japan	17-1-20	..N Y K
12 & 13 Trekieve ..	P Gulf	N F	..J Finlay
6 Shahtar	P Gulf	N F	H S Shuster & Co
18 Yakemo Maru ..	Japan	18-1-20	..O S K

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Dilwara	Shanghai	N F	..M M & C
3 Lunka & Parawati	N F	N F	..R B K
4 Nirvana	Karachi	17-1-20	..M M & C
5 Gandara	London	14-1-20	..M M & C
9 Kemuri Hasan Sarawak	N F	N F	H & G Co
6 Celicie	N F	N F	..M M & C
7 Clan Kenneth	N F	N F	J Fleming & Co
8 Mahagossa	N F	E F	..K & Co
9 Kut August	U K	23-1-20	M M & Co
10 Polaborn	Boat	N F	..Dalgety & Co
11 Elysia	Liverpool	18-1-20	..Graham & Co
12 Morocco	Hull	16-1-20	..J F & Co
14 Norwich City	Genoa	17-1-20	..W & Co
15 Taroba..	B E Africa	15-1-20	..M M & C

HARBOUR WALL.

Otaro ..	N F	N F	..B Kaji & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Montrose ..	N F	10 days	..G & Co

EXPORT.

S. S. Elysia for Liverpool:—11 bales cotton waste, Khimji Visram and Co.

S. S. Gandara for Hamburg:—1,000 bales cotton, Universal Trading Co.

S. S. Trojan Prince for Antwerp:—150 bales cottonfly, Chaturbhuj Peeraj and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.; 650 cwts. buffalo horns, Esmail Mohamed and Sons; 10,000 cwts. crushed bones, Fazalbhai Ebrahim and Co.; 110 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.; 1,750 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.; 2,008 cwts. myrabolam, C. G. Bodmal.

S. S. Gandara for Antwerp:—600 cwts. teel seed, Salli Bros.; 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

S. S. Norwich City for Genoa:—100 bales cotton, G. Jafferbhoy and Co.; 48 bundles coir mats, 40 rolls coir matting, Ebrahim Thyle and Co.; 1,100 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo.

S. S. Gandura for Genoa:—739 cwts. teel seed, Salli Bros.

S. S. Norwich City for Switzerland via Genoa:—768 cwts. gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Yokumo Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji and Co.; 100 bales cotton, C. Pitamber and Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.

S. S. Burma Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton Salli Bros.

S. S. Saigon Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Yokumo Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.

S. S. Yokumo Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Jethabhai Dewji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Burma Maru for Osaka:—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Saigon Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Kosoku Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton. N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Burma Maru for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

IMPORT.

Jan. 14.

S. S. Tama Maru from Fokohama via Colombo, Agents N. C. Kaisha.—38 cases anhimony ware, 38 cases cotton goods, 5 cases rubber goods, 166 cases toys, 750 cases biscuits, 75 bales star aniseed, 350 cases sulphur matches, 73 cases silk, 1,008 cases window glass, 84 cases non-poisonous matches, 6 cases lamp, 6 cases pencil, 2 cases penholder, 5 cases grey muslin, 32 cases glassware, 8 cases soap boxes, 100 bags green peas, 14 cases porcelainware, 8 cases peppermint oil, 941 cases safety matches, 200 coil rope, 50 cases chalks, 4 cases cigarettes case, 25 cases camphor, 166 cases chemicals, 120 cases cotton yarn, 10 bales cotton shirting, 20 cases isin glass, 3,850 plates zinc spelter, 15 cases munsell, 4 D/s 1 case drugs.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING,

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the sea at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 14th January, 1920, was 30.145 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

"ADMINISTRATION OF BHAVNAGAR."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following in your widely circulated popular paper:—

In one of your issues a few days back, your correspondent "2nd Citizen" has rather created bad taste by entering into controversy against your other correspondent "Critic" and attempted to drag in the subject matter of his article "a caste or a section of a caste" for nothing, except perhaps with a view to stimulate unhealthy discussion, which, to all right-thinking men would appear nothing short of petty-mindedness so often to be found in spiteful natures. I think, under the circumstances "Critic" would be well advised if he treated this matter with cold indifference instead of giving a due reply to him and view it with what appears to my mind the meaningless utterance of a traditional "Bavaji" who broke up his avowed dumbness after some good twelve years ran their course.

There are so many gossips current in the State about its administration that one is at a loss to understand whether any or all of them have a basis. What one finds from casual observation of things in general is that somehow or other Bhavnagar, though more favourably situated as it is than any other States in Kathiawar with regard to ports and other facilities, has not risen with the times towards organising and developing its commercial resources on more progressive lines. The institution of the State Bank which dates its origin some 18 years back or more, is reported to have been not carrying on Banking business in the proper sense of the term. Majority of merchants and tradesmen in need of funds are left to themselves to find out their own resources and only few selected merchants take advantage of the Bank, while it goes on accepting and accumulating Fixed and Savings Bank deposits from the public which prima facie means no small loss for a banking house. It is also rumoured that the liabilities of this Bank are great and increasing day by day and had it not been for the chief revenues earned from the State Railway, it would have been impossible to meet the liabilities and run the Bank. How far these rumours are true one can hardly say, but the fact is that in the interests of the state and the investing public some sort of official statement, clearly showing the financial position of the Bank in the past and at present, is absolutely necessary.

I understand that on sound Revenue and Finances of the State, the whole fabric of its prosperity depends, and an experienced financier of light and leading who can speak with authority on the subject is wanted to formulate a permanent scheme and act up to it. I have every hope that the future administrators, with Sir Prabhashanker Pattani as senior, with his well-known business acumen, would see their way to consider and tackle important questions like these and provide better facilities to the trading community of the State which has a glorious future before it.

I may add a word more and quote a general saying to your correspondent "2nd citizen" that "some are born great, some have achieved greatness and some have greatness thrown on them" I leave it to him to find out a solution for himself and further request him to stop his pen of blaspheming a caste or a section of a caste as he is pleased to call it.

BHAVNAGRI.

Sandhurst Road, Girgam.
Bombay, Jan. 12.

MRS. BESANT AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are not unaccustomed to the writings of Mrs. Annie Besant, but the leader which appeared in the "New India" of the 6th instant, cannot but be received with disgust by every true son of India.

Had the writer generalised her arguments and put forth her view of the case, we had perhaps nothing to complain about. The personal attack on one of India's worthiest heroes was as undignified as it was unmerited. Those who know Lokamanya Tilak know what value to place on this splenetic explosion. Not content with this the representative character of the noble assembly is next belittled and lastly her prophetic pen forecasts the doom awaiting the Mahatma and Panditji. It would not be out of place here to note that Mahatma Gandhi, for whose future Mrs. Besant evinces so much solicitude was subjected to equally unfair comment; but versed in the Hindu religion, the Mahatma could afford to be charitable. That this leader was penned in a moment of white heat I feel no doubt.—Yours, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

ANTI-COW-SACRIFICE RESOLUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I not crave your indulgence to publish the following appeal in your much esteemed paper?

Sir,—The resolution of refraining from cow-killing passed by the recent Amritsar Moslem League has formed one of the great cementing bonds between the Moslems and Hindus of India. The recent attitude of both these sister-communities towards each other has contributed much to wipe off the old bitter feelings that rusted in their minds, and thus has led to the rising dawn of the new Era; thanks for all these to our renowned leaders. But now going one step further, may I not, as a simple witness of such happy changes, urge upon all the brothers of the Moslem community to refrain themselves from cow-killing on all days of the year, instead of restricting themselves only to the Bakri-Idd day? Apart from satisfying the religious sentiments of their brother-Hindus, that would contribute much to alleviate the miseries of such high prices as prevail at present for milk, curds, butter, etc., and also to protect and keep up our national capital of agricultural development. It is so wisely said that the most useful flower is the Cotton flower that garments the whole world, and that the most useful son is the son of the cow that feeds the world. But unless the mother is preserved, how can there be the son? In fact, nothing is gained by killing a cow, while, good deal is obtained by preserving her. Would not this appeal to the thoughtful minds of the Moslem brothers who are, also, not a little less suffering under high prices than their Hindu brothers? And should not this, also, appeal to the Christian brothers in India, who are also being fed upon the salt of India? Should they remain behind, as a class, in passing such resolutions and taking vows never to kill cow at least in India, where they actually get other food; I am sure they *can avoid* taking beef, and thus claim more, for ever, the just sympathy of the Hindus and thus rise to the level of the Moslem sentiments.—Yours, etc.,

MANJULAL S. DAVE.

Jan. 8.

STEAMER HARDSHIPS.

A PROTEST MEETING.

The Jt. Hony. Secretary of the I.P. & T. R. Association writes:—

Many passengers had to suffer both in person and matter on the last 5th instant when the steamer "Chakla" of B.I.S.N. Co. sailed off for Karachi. Many complaints having been received at our office, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association was held on Tuesday under the presidentship of Mr. W. T. Halai to consider over the question; and it was resolved to call a protest meeting at Mandvi at an early date.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The annual meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University of Bombay on the 31st instant at 5-15 p.m. The following is the business agenda:—

(1) The Chancellor will present to the University a medal received from the University of Paris for presentation to the University of Bombay (2) Conferring degrees, (3) Biennial election of the University registrar (4) Assignment of newly nominated Fellows of Faculties, (5) A proposal to hold the Final Examination for the Degree of B.E. twice a year, (6) *Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt.*, has given due notice of his intention to move—

That, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer of Rs. 10,000 in 5½ per cent. War Bonds (1923) from Mrs. Laxumibai Shamrao Mankar and Mr. Shamrao Dinanath Mankar for the foundation of a Gold Medal and a Scholarship in memory of their son and daughter, the late Mr. Dinanath Shamrao Mankar, L.E.E., and the late Miss Sokaribai Shamrao Mankar. B.A., be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, (7) Dr. Harold. H. Mann will move that the Senate records its opinion that the affiliation of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, be extended to the examination for the B.A. Degree with effect from 20th June 1920, subject to certain conditions, (8) Appointment of an Assistant Professor of Sociology (9) Appointment of a committee to examine the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission in the light of the experience of this city, (10) A proposal to levy an annual fee of Rs. 10 from every registered School for the privileges of registration, (11) Amendment of regulation 8 regarding the publication of the list of successful candidates at the School Leaving Examination.

A meeting of the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council and a few public men presided over by his Excellency the Governor was held on Monday at the select committee room attached to the Council Chamber to consider the framing of rules in connection with the elections and other matters relating to reforms.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING THIRD DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

CLYDE PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Col. Desaraj Urs' MUNDERA 8-5, Rose 1
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's LITTLE WONDER 9-5, Jelis 2
Mr. Galstaun's JOYLENE 8-1, Shetwell 3
Mr. Dee's Phyllis D 8-3, Harrison 4

Also ran:—Desdemona 8-6, First Love 7-11 Hard-up 7-10, Floriam 7-10, Maachioness 7-5).

Totalizators paid Rs. 333 for win and Rs. 1 Rs. 109, and Rs. 11 for places.

Betting: Evens Little Wonder, 5 to 2 Mundera's, sixes Toylene, eights Hard-up, 15 First Love, longer prices for others.

The race:—When the gate went up Floriam was hopelessly left. Little Wonder was the quickest to find her legs. She was followed by Munderas, Toylene and Phyllis D. Little Wonder seemed to be winning easily, when Mundera challenged her at opposite stands to win by one and a quarter lengths, 2½ lengths between the second and the third.

Time.—1 min. 4 4/5secs.

KIDDERPORE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Jones' SOFT NOSE 8-12, Dobie 1
Mr. Bartleet's BAYARD 8-12, Young 2
Messrs. Henderson and Balkwill's HAPTON 9-2, Hayhoe 3
Lt.-Col. Wilson's P. M. 8-1 Meekings ...8..... 4

Also ran:—Kilrea 9-1, Balira 8-13, Beauvoir 8-1, Mary 8-5, Verland Rose 8-3, Miss Slasher 8-2, Sunline 8-0, South Star 7-13, Carless 7-9.

Totalizators paid Rs. 90 for win and Rs. 37 Rs. 56 and Rs. 127 for places.

Betting: Threes Verland Rose, 7 to 2 Beauvoir, sevens Soft Nose, tens Bayard, longer prices for others

The race:—Bayard was the quickest away but before he could go half a furlong Soft Nose was by his side. Then came Kilrea, Balira, South Star and Verland Rose. Soft Nose assumed command in straight and going on won easily by 1½ lengths. Hapton came with a rush and occupied the third place 1½ lengths off the second.

Time.—1min. 14 2/5secs

KIDDERPORE PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's NO BALL 7-12, Shatwell ... 1
Mr. Thaddeus SOSPELLO 9-0, Ruiz 2
Mr. Bartleet's LILLIE BRIDGE 7-12, Dobie 3
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's Pont Neuf 8-10, Northmore 4

Also ran:—Norma Stoker 8-8, Raloo 8-4, Bachelor's Prospect 8-3, Beggar Prince 8-3, Leader 7-13, Spanish Chestnut 7-13, Lady Myra 7-13, Fairy Dream 7-10, Jaunt 7-9, Marian 7-9.

Totalizators paid Rs. 163 for win and Rs. 29 Rs. 18 and Rs. 21 for places.

Betting: Fours Pont Neuf, 9 to 2 Sospello, sixes Bachelor's Prospects sevens Lillie Bridge and Fyrian, longer prices for others.

The race:—Bachelor's Prospects and Norma Stoker showed way home to Sospello, Lillie Bridge and then came Raloo and No Ball, leaders were done by time distance was reached where No Ball, Pont Neuf challenged, and after a thrilling finish No Ball won by a short head, short-head between the second and the third.

Time:—1 min. 15 1-5secs.

TALLYHO PLATE. Distance 2 miles.

Mr. Donetil's VAIN JANE 9-0, (car 9-3) J. Murrell 1
Mr Thomas' POMADE 10-1, Moon 2
Mr. Allan's REIGNING STAR 10-5, Thompson 3
Mr. Jone's CHINA EGG 10-10, Grey 4

Also ran:—Blackmailer 12-5, Silver Saint 12-2, Ugly Gosling 9-11, (car 9-5), Distinguished 9-5, Redcar Square 9-0.

Betting: 5 to 4 Silver Saint, sixes China Egg, Pomade, Vain Jane, sevens Reigning Star; longer prices for the rest.

The race:—From word 'go' Vain Jane and Pomade were the first and second till they went past the winning post, Redcar Square, Ugly Gosling and Blackmailer were always in the rear. China Egg ran prominently for half the journey and then retired Vain Jane won by 1½ lengths, 3/4 length between the 2nd and the 3rd.

Time.—3 mins. 46 4/5secs.

Objection against the winner was overruled.

HAVELOCK PLATE. Distance 1 3/4 miles.

Mr. Cunningham's FLYING WING 7-10, Walker 1
Mr. Low's ST. NATHEY 7-7 Rose 2
Mr. Lander's SOLE BAY, Grace 3
Mr. Thaddeu's RED QUILL 8-3 Ruiz 4

Also ran:—Mavchlock 9-0, Little Star 8-5, Picket 7-8, Flotelle 7-2.

Totalizators paid Rs. 115 for win and Rs. 38, Rs. 15 and Rs. 47 for places.

Betting: Twos Red Quill, 5 to 2 St. Nathey, sixes Flying Wing, seven Sole Bay, longer prices for the others.

The race:—Red Quill, St. Nathey, Flying Wing and Sole Bay, was the order till the field reached half mile post. From here, St. Nathey assumed command right opposite the stand. Flying Wing came with a strong run and beat St. Nathey by a length. Sole Bay finished 3/4 length off the 2nd.

Time.—3 min. 4/8 secs.

PRINCE OF WALES PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Goculdass' BARONVALE 7-6, Northmore 1
Mr. Thaddeu's PASTIME 7-7, Dobie 2
Mrs. Ainsworth's LITTLE NAN 8-4 Rose ... 3
Mr. Lander's Allan Brig 7-0, Grace 4

Also ran:—Oros 9-4, Coryphee 8-6, Redsvear 8-0, Noutbutweel 7-13 Beaufort 7-12, Senparison 7-8,.

Totalizators paid Rs. 35 for win and Rs. 15, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 for places.

Betting: Threes Cros and Baronvale; fours Little Nan, fives Pastime, sixes Senparisen, longer prices for the others.

The race:—Noutbutwell led at a smart pace from Senparison and Little Nan, and then Oros, near the distance Allan Brig was the most prominent but Baronvale came strong on outside and stalling off hot challenge of Pastime won by 1½ lengths, ½ length between the 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 minute 39 1/5 secs.

KIDDERPORE PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Pratt's SPRING MORN 8-3 Jelliss ... 1
Mr. Raikut's BARSEN 8-5, Harrison 2
H. H. Maharani of Cooch Behar's PRINCESS ILA 8-10, Trahan 3
Mr. Conningham's Feathered Life 8-0 Ruiz ... 4

Also ran:—Verst 7-11, Milkmaid 8-10, Dara Bay 8-9, Natch Girl 8-8, Rebecca 8-5, Rebedol 8-5, Buff Mail 8-5 Spartan Child 8 Last Spot 7-12, Small Chance 7-12.

Totalizator paid Rs. 86 for win and Rs. 29, Rs. 22 and Rs. 108 for places.

Betting: Threes, Fiasco sixes, Feathered Life, eights Natch Girl, Barsen, Spring Morn and Verst; tens Spartan Child, longer prices for the rest.

The race:—Barsen led from the word "go" followed by Deviss Bridge and Svarian Child and then came Spring Morn The last named gradually wore the leader down in straight and won after a tight finish, by a short head, 1 3/4 length between the second and the third.

Time:—1 min. 16 1-5secs.

MADRAS RACES.

ABAJALA WINS GOVERNOR'S CUP.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

To-day's races at Gundy are considered as the most successful ever held in Madras among the reasons that contributed to the success of the days races must be mentioned the personalities of Lord and Lady Willingdon. The attendance in both the enclosures was the largest that has been witnessed, and large crowds were seen standing round the course and the fact that to-day was the Hindu holiday perhaps accounted for the presence of a larger gathering of the Indians than usually seen at the South Indian Races.

Their Excellencies arrived in State just before the second race and at the conclusion of the day's sport Her Excellency presented Cups to Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait, owner of Abajala and winner of Governor's Cup and to Capt. C. T. J. Roark, owner of Bally Macad and winner of Clarke Cup.

There were seven events on the card and some of them were fairly filled. The Planter, Plate was a match between Japonette and Meance, The Governor's Cup was the important event of the day. It had Rs. 3,000 and the value Rs. 750 presented by H. E. Lord Willingdon of which cup and rupees 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 700 to the second and Rs. 300 to the third. Five horses entered and Abajala who was declared favourite at the first maintained her portion and came out winer. Among others present at to-day's races were Sir William Manning and the Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb.

Details:—

PLANTERS' PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

H. H. Maharajah of Mysore's JAPONETTE 9-7, Sayed Saleh 1
Major R. H. Odonnell Patterson's MEANEE 8-1, Quinn 2

Betting: 2 to 1 on Japonette, Evens Meance. Totes: Rs. 15 for win.

The Race:—Won by 2 length. Time.1min. 34secs.

ETAIYAPURAM PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs

Messrs. Swamy and Kesava's PESHWA 8-11, Quinn 1
Lt.-Col. Ruvett Carbac's FATHI BEG 9-10, Kees 2
Mr. Mali Asker's KEYNOTE 8-12, Seastream 3

Also ran:—Mohsel 10-3, Metigation 8-11, Sunrise 7-9, Tom Boy 7-4.

Beeting: Evens Mohsel, 5 to 1 agains Fathi Beg, Keynote, Migation, 5 to 1 against Sunrise and Tom Boy; and 3 to 2 agains: Peshaw.

The race:—Won by 4 lengths 4 lengths between the second and the third.

Time:—1min. 4-5secs.

Tote: Rs. 25 for win.

RAJAH VENUGOPALU YACHENDRA BAHADUR'S PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

H. H. Maharajah of Mysore's COBBLE 82, Seastream 1
H. H. Maharajah of Mysore's BETTER LUCK 8-2, Melsom 2
Rajha of Venketagiri's LONGPOLE 7-12, Indian 3

Al weights were raised to 12 lbs.

Betting: 5 to 1 on Cobble, 2 to 1 against, Better Luck and 10 to 1 against Longpole.

The race:—Won by 20 lengths 20 lengths between the second and the third.

Time:—1min. 37secs.

Tote: Rs. 15.

GOVERNOR'S CUP. Distance 1¼ miles.

Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait's ABAJALA 9-0, Seastream 1
Ahmed Sait's LORD ROBERT 8-1, Melsom 2
A. Sattar Sait's KING MELTON 10-3, Sayed Saleh 3

Also ran:—King Cole 7-12, and Googlie 70.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Abajala, 3 to 1 against Lord Robert 4 to 1 against King Melton, 6 to 1 against King Cole and 15 to 1 Goolie.

The race:—After an exciting race won by one and half lengths, five lengths.

Time: 1 min .41 secs.

Tote: Rs. 15 for win.

CLARKE CUP.

Capt. C T J Roark's BALLY MACAD 11-0, Owner 1
Col. J. Wesaraj Urs' 12-0, T. Elmostone 2
Major R. H. O'Donnell Patterson's MEANEE 11-10, Major Scott 3

Also ran: 'Starlight 9-7, Greydawn 9-

Betting: 4 to 1 on Bally Mead, 2 to 1 against Meanee, 5 to 1 against Derman; 10 to 1 against Starlight and Grey Dawn.

The race:—Won by one length, five lengths.

Time:—1 min. 22 1-5secs.

Tote: Rs. 10 for win.

RAMAD PLATE. Distance 3 furlongs.

Lt.-Col. Rivett Carnac's ORISSA 8-7 Quin 1
Col. J. Desaraj Urs' FUSILIER 6-0 Melsom 2
Mr. Hajee Jaffer's FATTAHABAD 9-12, Sayed Saleh 3

Also ran:—Subbaca 9-13, Markhor 9-6.

Betting: Evens Orissa, 5 to 2 against Fusiliers, 3 to 2 against Subbaca, and 2 to 1 against Markhor and Fattahabad.

The race:—Won by three lengths, half a length between the second and the third.

Time:—1min. 24 secs.

Tote: Rs. 35 for win.

NOVICE PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

A. S. Sait's SILVER KING 9-10, Pahjan ... 1
Mr. Ali Asker's COMMENCEMENT 9-4, Seastream 2
F. H. Draper's MITIGATION 9-12, Kees ... 3

Also ran:—Cymbeline 9-4, Dinner Jacket 8-8 Secoline 8-3, Steik 7-8, Aspec 7-7,

Betting: 2 to 1 on Commencement, 2 to 1 against Mitigation 7 to 2 against Silver King; 6 to 1 against Dinner Jacket, Shift and Aspec; 4 to 1 against Cymbeline and Secoline.

The race:—Won by half a length, a neck between the second and the third

Time.—1min 11 secs.

Tote: Rs. 220 for win.

ALL THE BEST MAKES OF CARS.
THE
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
Are Sole Agents for the following
ENGLISH & FRENCH MOTORS.
DAIMLER...The Car of Kings.
ROVER ....The Gentleman's Car.
PEUGEOT...Of Racing Fame.
MERCURY...The Moderate Priced Car.
COMMER...Unequalled for Lorry Work.
IS YOUR CAR INSURED?
Ask for Prospectus of
LLOYDS MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

RECENT large shipments received enable us to supply or undertake to set very large quantities of white, dark blue and belgium jet black marble tiles, English Ornamental flooring Tiles, white GLAZED FLOOR and DADO TILES and rough mosaic pavement in flowery or geometrical designs with ornamental border.
Estimates, pricelists and designcards all free.
Personal visit solicited.
Apply:—
F. MURAGLIA & CO.
14, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC MOTORS
WAGNER ROTH
NOW AVAILABLE.
½ H.-P., to 20 H.-P. Rectifiers, etc.
P. V. S. IENGAR,
Sole Local Agent.
Phone 3682.
204, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS,
with the
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

TO ASCERTAIN which of the OPTIONS granted under the
EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT
WILL PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS
or whether you are liable to the DUTY
DO NOT DEPEND UPON
CASUAL ADVISERS
OR ON
SECONDHAND INFORMATION
BUT
CONSULT
IMMEDIATELY
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL,
301 HANUMAN BUILDING, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY,
who have already successfully represented more than 2,500 Commercial firms for
INCOMETAX & SUPER TAX.
TELEPHONE No 2360.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
OF GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All sorts Indian & Parison make
RECORD LOW PRICES.
M. NAGERSHETH SON
EAST INDIA MERCHANT,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMPAY
and 13, Mission Row CALCUTTA.

TREACHER & Co.
Esplanade Road, Fort
Branch:—Cumballa Hill, BOMBAY.
SPECIALITIES.

	A Bottle
Special Liquour Brandy ..	@ Rs 6 8
XXX Heart Labelled	„ „ 4 8
Fine Old Glenlivet Whiskey ..	„ „ 4-10
Best Flowery Orange Pekoe Tea a tin	„ „ 2-8
Best Ceylon Tea ..	@ Rs 1-4 per tin
Supari Tooth paste ..	@ As 14 per pot

New Shipment received:
TETER A KER BEER (English).
Bottles at Rs—13/—each.
Pints at Rs.—9/—each.
Telephone: 2182. Telegraphic address "TREACHERS"

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHAKOR.—You do not give your name and address.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, January 15, 1920.

EXPELLING THE TURKS.

The news which Reuter has been doling out from day to day regarding the proposed settlement of the Turkish question is terribly disquieting and is calculated to dispel the glimmerings of hope which Moslems have entertained, despite the gloomiest forebodings, that in the last resort Britain will remain true to her pledged word and to the principles for the vindication of which she waged and won the war. Speaking on January, 8, Mr. Montagu, in his interview to a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette," re-emphasised the assurances repeatedly given that "whatever the decision the Allies arrived at, India might rest assured that the views held unanimously by all races and creeds, European and Indian, in India, were being voiced by India's representatives at all the deliberations in Paris and London" and that "the Maharajah of Bikanir, Lord Sinha the Aga Khan and himself had emphasised the wishes and earnest plans of the Indian Mahomedans with regard to the importance to them, and, therefore, to the Imperial interests, of the Turkish peace." These were wise and statesmanlike words and they were uttered on the day on which Mr. Montagu left for Paris along with the Premier, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Curzon and Mr. Balfour. On January 7th, the "Matin" stated that France and Britain were agreed with regard to the Allied occupation of certain parts of Turkey and the international control of the Dardanelles, but that the future of Constantinople was unsettled. A few days previous to this the "Daily Chronicle"—the organ of the Premier—had published the forecast that the Khalif would be maintained in Constantinople, but as a spiritual head, that the Turkish Government would be packed off to Asia Minor and that the administration of Constantinople would be in the hands of the Allies. On the day previous to Mr. Montagu's interview the "Times" went further and strongly urged the necessity for the removal of the Turks from Constantinople, "if Europe was to know lasting peace" and suggested that Constantinople and the Straits should be controlled by an international board. What does all this mean and how can it be reconciled with the assurance reiterated by Mr. Montagu? As we stated last week, in commenting on the "Daily Chronicle" forecast, we cannot believe in the authenticity of so outrageous a proposal from a Conference in which Britain has the commanding voice.

The proposal is obviously a result of a desperate compromise between the religious needs of Moslems and the grasping ambition of the Allies, coupled with the century-old desire of obliterating the trace of Turkish rule in Europe. The comments of the London "Times" afford a key to the intention of Britain and her Allies. The callous frankness with which the "Times" now speaks, discarding the pretence of respecting the religious sentiments of Moslems and the principles of self-determination and nationality, is not improbably an indication of the fact that, in this respect, it is functioning in its traditional role of the official organ of the British Government, with a view to prepare the world for "settled facts." The "Times" is, of course, right in saying that the suggestion that the Sultan might continue to exercise spiritual claims from Stambul while transferring his temporal authority to Asia Minor is almost certainly impracticable. But the "Times" rejects the suggestion not because it understands or sympathises with the rigteousness of the cause of Islam but because it is inspired by Europe's traditional hatred of the Turk. Hence its revival of the old cry of driving the Sultan bag and baggage from Constantinople. We have emphasised over and over again that Islamic law will never be satisfied by the reduction of the Sultan of Turkey—who as Khalif must be an independent Prince, able to protect and guard the Holy Places and not a political prisoner in the hands of European Powers—to the status of a merely religious head. Temporal power is an essential factor of the Khilafat and, according to the pledged word of British statesmen, Moslems alone are entitled to the last word on the subject and they cannot accept the "Times" as an authority. We shall not, therefore, deal at length with the "Time's" exposition of the Khilafat—though we have, unfortunately, to recognise that arguments such as those used by the "Times" are likely to be in fashion to justify "settled facts," illustrating the scant respect paid to the deepest feelings of Moslem fellow-subjects of the King-Emperor. We shall, however, for the present, leave the question of the Khilafat alone and examine the suggestion of the "Times" from a lower plane.

The Premier of Britain in a grave crisis of the war gave a solemn pledge that the Allies did not fight to deprive Turkey of its capital. Have the "Times" and those for whom it speaks forgotten that pledge? On what principle are the Turks to be driven out of Constantinople? Is there any principle of nationality or self-determination which is violated by keeping Constantinople in Turkish hands? Are these principles to apply everywhere and to everyone but to Turkey and her people? Is Turkey not to be liberated from the greed and earth hunger of European Powers? What political honesty is this which, in the name of "Europe's lasting peace," reconciles itself to the violation of the national aspirations and integrity of the Turks? As Mr. Ameer Ali points out, international control has not answered wherever it has existed. The only safety of the world lies in a League of Nations—a League composed of the "free" nations of the world, a League which has secured to every nation on earth its integrity. The proposed international control of Constantinople, can hardly be anything but a domination of Turkey in the interest not of the peace of Europe, but the greed and self-interest of a group of European Powers. The effect of carrying it out will be anything but peace. Mr. Ameer Ali tells but the truth when he says it woud drive all the forces of unrest into a single channel and shift the danger spot from Europe to the East. Is not the peace of the East a matter of the deepest concern to Britain? And—apart from the feelings of Moslems—is it to be expected that a virile, though sorely afflicted race like the Turks will not rather die fighting for their national independence, their national existence, their hearths and homes, than submit to such humiliation? And will the British people, who love liberty for themselves and who boast of being champions of liberty, agree to the use of British troops and British guns, along with those of their Allies, for the suppression of this struggle for national existence?

WELCOME HOME!

We have returning among us to-day an Indian of unique distinction whom the country has cause to welcome back with pride. When Lord Sinha left India more than a year ago, he went as a nominee of the Government of India to the Peace Conference. The brighter visions of peace which were to materialise into a righteous world-organisation have been fading in the eyes of statesmen. While that is a misfortune shared in common by the world, India had the solace of seeing a place of honour accorded to the representatives of the Government of India, and of being recognised in the Covenant of the League as a member with voting rights. With the League languishing to extinction, the association of the representatives of Government becomes a matter of ceremonial distinction. As to the value of their representations in the Peace Conference itself, the test, which is now outstanding, is the respect which the Allies would pay to the religious necessities of Islam and the Khilafat. After setting down the sum of rights denied and wrongs done—if such is to be the fate of Moslems—we shall be able to judge of the value of outcome of "Indian representation" in the Peace Conference. Though his connection in Paris was a matter of personal privilege and honour for him, we are inclined to put the real merit of his work in the services Lord Sinha rendered in connection with the passing of reforms. Among his colleagues in the British Government, his lordship won a place of trust and confidence. Brilliant, adaptative and gifted with strong comonsense, Lord Sinha was able, in all the spheres of his office, to impress onlookers as a man worthy of regard and acceptance. As a member of the Select Committee, he fulfilled his responsibilities with a measure of skill and dialectic resourcefulness that won the respect of all parties, Indian and European. It was his good fortune to be associated with a statesman of ample Parliamentary gifts like Mr. Montagu. The thundering despatch of March 5 and the obstruction of Indo-Britishers, they had jointly to face, and though we think that British good-will for India after the war was more than equal to the mischief of reaction, the credit of tiding over official opposition belongs mainly to Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha. Mention is also due of the work which Mr. Basu was able to do as a handy lieutenant to Mr. Montagu. Perhaps Lord Sinha will be able to realise in India better than he did in Britain,, the rigour of coercion which came as India's portion in the Black Year of 1919, during which he was connected with the British Government. Of what he did for the succour of the Punjab, we have no direct knowledge. But he will soon learn of the bitterness and infamy of the deeds he called "necessarily hasty." Lord Sinha was personally a great asset in office; he was recognised as a man above the ordinary and a brilliant debater in the House of Lords; and he laboured under the stress of ill-health and, latterly, under the shadow of private affliction. We congratulate him on his success and wish him well. In connection with reforms there is still much to be done. Of the defects of the main statute itself, Lord Sinha cannot be unaware, but informed people know of the good work he did for reform, with all the limitations and obligations of office. Lord Chelmsford and his Government had made themselves a drag, and it will be fair to describe the measure in future by the name "Montagu-Sinha Reform."

Among the arrivals to-day, is the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel to whose devoted and indefatigable work in England, the country is indebted. At the end of the third reading of the Reform Bill in the House of Commons, Colonel Wedgwood paid a tribute to Mr. Montagu, which may now be aptly applied, as we welcome Mr. Patel—incongruous idea perhaps—along with Lord Sinha. Colonel Wedgwood recalled how years ago, he and his friend divided the labour of the world, as the task of the agitator and of the politician. Colonel Wedgwood took to himself the role of the agitator, Mr. Montagu that of the politician. And Colonel Wedgwood exclaimed at the passing of the Bill: "Mr. Montagu is a politician and has achieved a splendid thing. I am an agitator and have done nothing." Colonel Wedgwood, in the warmth of his emotion, really underestimated the functions of the agitator, and Mr. Montagu himself will not monopolise the credit of all achievements for politicians. The agitator prepares the ground for the politician and hastens his work. A well-agitated question is half-solved. Lord Sinha happens to be the politician, Mr. Patel, the agitator. And we are glad to give our meed of praise to the agitator as well as the politician, for they are partners in the same work. The Hon. Mr. Patel, as Secretary to the Congress Deputation worked with energy, persistence and a close adhesion to the essentials of reform that are liable to become buried in the settling dust of controversy. He exhibited courage and unflinching constancy. The Labour party paid a special tribute to him. Men like him have a great mission to perform, and Mr. Patel, we are sure, will, with his constructive grasp of detail, be able to help in the working of reform as well as in the carrying on of the still unfinished propaganda of freedom.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Montagu Speaks.

Ministers do not allow themselves to be interviewed by newspapers without a purpose, and Mr. Montagu's interview by the "Pall Mall Gazette" was evidently a counterblast to the storm of criticism that has been caused by the Punjab revelations. Mr. Montagu gives his benediction to the Reform and expresses himself satisfied with its reception. Nevertheless there is a flea in the ointment: an important section of opinion has pronounced it inadequate. It has been pronounced inadequate by the "section" of Indian opinion that counts, which has no illusions about the reform as a personal achievement and has no disposition to take the private chat of statesmen as supplementary provisions of Act itself. He expects the reform to be worked for all it is worth so that Indians may thereby "earn" a further advance. This theory of earning what is already due is not very tranquillising, and probably the further advance he contemplates will be earlier than the timetable programme which is fixed by his political prescience. Of the "regrettable disposition in some quarters to grudge the pay to servicemen," a word may be said. Mr. Montagu has saddled the country with enormous monetary obligations, which Mr. Ernest Barker's book denounces as bribes to the Service in exchange for the acceptance of reform. The Service, considering India's liabilities and the salaries of officials, is by no means underpaid, and the grumbling of a few should have been met by its further Indianisation. Most of our resources are now mortgaged beyond our capacity for the gratification of a service already affluent and to a great extent imposed.

Cold Weather!

Mr. Montagu speaks of the delay in the Hunter Committee Enquiry. "It was impossible to conduct the enquiry except in cold weather," explains Mr. Montagu. May we ask how it is that Lord Chelmsford—who is declared to be in constant touch with the India Office—and Mr. Montagu failed to give the same excuse for delay? The excuse which the Viceroy professed last September was the difficulty of finding a proper chairman. Mr. Montagu, apparently unmindful of the Viceroy's excuse, speaks of "meorological grounds! Outrage and massacre may be held in the hot weather, but an enquiry should be delayed till cold weather came. Mr. Montagu might as well have put off the Enquiry till 1920, saying that 1919 was not a Leap Year. The fact, of course, was that the Government of India and Mr. Montagu took time to determine an open enquiry, Mr. Montagu emerging out successful in the struggle. With regard to the charge that the India Office was kept in ignorance of the massacre and gruesome details, it is really the case that Mr. Montagu's admission in Parliament. Mr. Montagu contends that because the Hunter Committee was created after six months, the India Office had no concern in the interval—rather a long interval to be inquisitive about the atrocities in Ja The logic of facts is, again, unfortunate for Mr. Montagu. It was his duty to acquaint himself with the facts of one the foulest massacres in history, if he was responsible for India; but he did not avow knowledge of details till the newspaper came. It is in these circumstances that Mr. Montagu speaks of the "closest co-operation" between Lord Chelmsford and him

A Case for Tributes.

Mr. Montagu is a man of tactful mercy, and his reference to Lord Chelmsford is an invitation to accord to his lordship a word of praise when the demand for recall has been definitely formulated. He, with generosity, says that for the work which has been accomplished, Lord Chelmsford deserves the tribute paid him by all his well-wishers in India for his leading share in the work. The "work," of course, refers to the reform and not to the Punjab infamy for which Mr. Montagu had nothing to do. We are not surprised at the tacit admission that Lord Chelmsford has not been overwhelmed with tributes for the success of the Reform Bill. Of his lordship's contribution to the public know enough. The latest corroboration comes from the Lahore Municipality which in a vote of thanks to Mr. Montagu refused to include the name of Lord Chelmsford who did nothing for the formation of reforms, except apparently agree with the nearest man or men who associated with him. When Mr. Montagu was in India, Lord Chelmsford agreed with him when he left India, his lordship receded to the other company. We admire the generous sentiments of Mr. Montagu—the only thing he has to squander—in pointing to Lord Chelmsford as a deserving, if ignored, recipient of tributes. When will Lord Chelmsford

Lord Chelmsford at Benares.

Lord Chelmsford is at present the guest of Benares. The "pleasant hospitality" with which his excellency is received by the citizens of that city, can be well gauged from the following account taken out of a despatch of the Viceroy's arrival by the correspondent there of the leading Moderate organ U. P.:—

"The Pandit Malaviya, some raises and officials present and gave him a warm reception would have been warmer, if there had been less espionage and if his Excellency had agreed to accept an address from the local board. Houses on the Viceroy's route are being rigidly watched and thereof are asked to give an undertaking to accommodate no guests during the Viceroy's stay here. A large number of police, including C. I. D. men, have been imported. The wretched roads on the viceregal route have been repaired in haste by the Municipal and District Boards, which were so long unmindful of public inconvenience. One member of the Municipal Board, who protested against the Board's meeting against non-acceptance of the welcome address and against the erection of a landing Ghat for him at the rate-payers' expense has not been invited to any functions by the local authorities this has been generally resented by the public."

A Sad Confession.

The correspondent throwing further light on the movements of his lordship states:—

"The Viceroy visited the King Edward Hospital, Shawan, Queen's College and attended the Commissioner's "At Home" which he was to pass all the traffic was stopped previously, putting the general public to much inconvenience and trouble. Bullock cart-drivers with loads on their heads were beaten by the police, who would not tell them which way to go. Such stoppages went on for several furns and people had to walk to find passage. One constable was run over by the railway line, was run over by a train this morning, and died instantly."

It is fortunate for a "guest" to find himself in rather embarassing to his "host" to learn that by this time Lord Chelmsford has well realised—notwithstanding the acknowledgements of "pleasant hospitality" accorded to himself—the mournful reception he received in his itinerary, whether now, Madras, Calcutta, or Benares.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

AN IMMEDIATE NEED.

We publish below a special article on the subject of Mothers' Pensions, by Judge Henry Neil, known as the Father of Mothers' Pension in America, who has nearly completed his campaign in England where it has met with marked success. He is planning to go to Japan to carry on a Mothers' Pension campaign there. Some distinguished citizens of India desire that Judge Henry Neil shall spend a few months in India, visit the principal cities and explain his child-welfare system. Mothers' Pensions are maintenance garnts made in respect of children under fourteen, to a widowed or deserted mother who is a "proper guardian," but too poor to feed, clothe, and "home" her children adequately. Such pensions have been instituted in thirty-five out of the forty-eight States of the U. S. A., and in those States a marked improvement in the health of mother and children has taken place, as well as a steady decrease in juvenile delinquency. Supervisors, appointed by each State, see that the children are properly cared for. An immense saving of public money has been effected, for in institutions a child costs thirty dollars (£6) a month, whilst the mother can provide for it for ten dollars (£2) a month. The subject of Judge Neil's article is arousing keen interest not only in the political world of America but of all Europe, and it should evoke the keenest interest in a country like India where infantile mortality rate is appallingly high.

Two laws enacted by the State of Illinois in 1899 and by nearly all the other States in the following few years have played a great part in the affairs of dependent mothers and children in the United States.

The first one of the laws known as the Industrial School Act, authorised private corporations to accept the guardianship and care of children whose parents were too poor to take care of their own.

It authorised these private Institutions to collect from the common tax fund about ten dollars per month, per child, while the children were under their care.

These private Institutions also collected by private contributions an amount equal to ten dollars per month per child or more.

Being the legal guardian of these children they had the power to and did give them out by adoption to people who were willing to adopt other people's children, and after the children were given out by adoption the real parent or parents, usually the mother, lost all right, and title to, and knowledge of her children.

The law made it a criminal offence to give the parents any information as to the whereabouts of the child.

The other law enacted at the same time known as our Juvenile Court Act, authorised the creation of Children's Courts, with power to take children away from the parent or parents when the child was not receiving proper care and to turn it over to these Institutions.

Tens of thousand of fatherless children were taken away from mothers who were too poor to pay for the food, clothing and shelter of their own children under these two laws, during the twelve years following their enactment in 1899.

These Institutions grew at a tremendous rate.

The City of New York last year paid over three and a half million dollars for the care of 22,000 children in the Institutions in New York City.

One could hardly ride from one large city to another without seeing on the hillside great buildings—containing from two hundred to two thousand of these dependent children.

Early in the year 1911 I happened to go into one of these Institutions and in questioning some of the children I found whenever I asked a child: "Where is your mother?" the muscle of its mouth would twitch, the tears would start down its cheek and it would be speechless with emotion. I soon saw that this was too tender a subject to recall to the child's mind.

I then went to the Children's Court in Chicago to see the process of sending children to these Institutions.

The first case I saw was that of a mother with five children. She was too weak to stand so they gave her a chair, before the bar of the Court.

The testimony was that the father had died three years before, the mother had taken up the double job of going out all day to work keeping some other house clean and then coming home at night to care for her own home and her five little ones,—a thing that I have since found that no woman unskilled in the art of getting money can possibly endure for many years.

The officers testified that this mother had endured this double job for three years and that she was now broken in health, weak and unable to stand. Being unable to go out to work any more, she could not pay the rent and the landlord had ordered her out of the house and having nowhere else to go she had come to the Children's Court for help.

Then the officers decided that they would send one child to this Institution and another to that Institution and so parcel out the whole five, each to a different Institution.

I saw the mother's face twitch in the agony of despir and I said: Wouldn't it be more humane, more kind, if you took this woman out back of the Court House and shoot her before she realised that you are about to take all of her children away from her for ever?"

Then I said: "Who pays for the food, clothing and shelter of these children after you have taken them away from this mother?" and the presiding Judge said:

(Continued on page 13.)

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

MEN REJECT GOVT. OFFER.

IMPORTANT INTERVIEW.

THE CABINET MEETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 7 p.m. Jan. 14.

The most important interview, between Sir Eric Geddes and the committe of railwaymen, regarding the latter's decision to reject in its entirety the Government's offer, occurred this afternoon the railway representatives submitting the considerations which led to the conference's resolution. Subsequently the position will be discussed by meeting of the Cabinet, which was postponed from this morning, awaiting Mr. Bonar Law's return from Paris. It appears that there is a conciliatory spirit on both sides the railway delegates expressing their readiness to meet Government a considerable way, if the latter manifest disposition to reopen discussion. It is not anticipated, however, that Government will give way much on the main principles.

LATER.

Interview between Sir Eric Geddes, Mr. Horne and the railwaymen lasted an hour and a half. Subsequently, the Ministry of Transport issued a statement that Mr. Thomas and other representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen had fully explained reasons for the rejection of Government offer. Sir E. Geddes promised to lay the matter before the Cabinet immediately, and it was arranged that he should meet the railwaymen' representatives tomorrow afternoon, to announce the Government's answer.

Subsequently, Sir E. Geddes and Mr. Horne proceeded to Downing Street to attend the meeting of the Cabinet.

GOVERNMENT OFFER.

REJECTED BY RAILWAYMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 14.

The railwaymen's conference has decided totally to reject the Government offer and has referred the offer back to the Executive to re-open negotiations.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

SLIDING SCALE REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 14.

The Railway Conference will continue to sit until the answer is received from the Government. It is understood that the delegates have rejected the sliding scale and demand that the highest rate of pay of each grade plus thirty-three shillings weekly bonus be made a standard wage. They also demand payment of all back wages on this basis since 8th August.

BASRA-BAGDAD RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BASRA, Jan. 13.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 14.

The first through train on the Basra Bagdad Railway is to leave Basra to-night and will convey a large party including a number of Arab sheikhs. The opening ceremony will take place at Bagdad, South station on the afternoon of the 16th when Lady McMunn will fix the last fish bolt and declare the line open.

SYRIAN MANDATE.

MAIN PROVISIONS OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 13.

PARIS.—The "Temps" understands that the main provisions of the agreement between Emir Feisul and the French Government are as follows:—Emir Feisul agrees to France's exercising the mandate for the whole of Syria, and France consents to the formation of an Arab State embracing the towns of Damascus, Home and Aleppo, which will be administered by Emir Feisul with the assistance of French advisors and inspectors. In the region of Bekaa, which is claimed by both Lebanon and the Arab State. Policing arrangements will be provisionally under the control of the Arab gendarmerie with French military inspectors. A definite allocation of the Bekaa region will be made by the Conference, but it is probable that the claims presented by Lebanon will be accepted. Emir Feisul accepts the financial and economic collaboration of France to the exclusion of all other countries.

The visit of Emir Feisul to Syria is for the purpose of preparing the way for collaboration between France and the Mussulmans of Syria.

PREPARING FOR THE WORST?

"TIMES" AND SULTAN.

LIMITS OF SULTAN'S TEMPORAL POWER.

"NO CLOSE CONCERN OF ISLAM IN INDIA?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 7 p.m. Jan. 14.

The "Times," in the course of an editorial article declares that the suggestion, that the Sultan might continue to exercise spiritual claims from Stambul while transferring his temporal authority to Asia Minor, is almost certainly impracticable. With regard to the Indian Moslems' plea that the Sultan should retain the capital, the "Times" says that it is willing to make the most ample allowance for spiritual kinship, which is at the root of the Indian Moslem feeling, but the intense interest of the Indian Moslems in the Sultan is a recent growth and has lately had a political tinge, which is much to be deprecated. The limits of the Sultan's temporal power are no close concern of the Islam in India, except on the ground of sentiment. His spiritual attributes do not reside in his tenure of Constantinople. They remain unaffected and the religious security of Indian Moslems will in no way be impaired, whatever may be the decision of the Paris Conference.

FUTRE OF TURKEY.

MR. AMEER ALI'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 14.

The Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali in a letter to "The Times" declares that the effect of the policy towards Turkey advocated by "The Times" on the 7th instant, would be to drive all the forces of unrest into a single channel and shift the danger spot from Europe to the East. He suggests that international control has not answered where it has been tried.

EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

PROSPECT OF SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 14.

Interviewed in Cairo prior to his departure for Sudan, Lord Allenby said that the situation in Egypt was easier and there was good prospect of good satisfactory arrangement.

ADMIRAL MEURER.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 14.

BERLIN.—The resignation of Admiral Meurer, commanding in the Baltic, has been accepted, following Admiral Meurer's New Year Order of the Day, describing the glorious deed of scuttling at the Scapa Fleet "handed over through a disgraceful breach of contract" and demanding revenge.

LITVINOFF-O'GRADY NEGOTIATIONS.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 14.

COPENHAGEN.—In an interview with Reuter's correspondent, Litvinoff said that an agreement had been reached in principle with Mr. O'Grady and a definite compact now depended on whether Britain could persuade the archangel Government to release certain Bolshevist prisoners. Immediate release of the British wounded depended on the liberation of these Bolshevists. The majority of the British women interned in Russia had already been liberated on Litvinoff's representations, while Mr. O'Grady had urged the British Government to release certain Russians in London.

FIJI INDENTURES.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR REPATRIATION

(From our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

The "Leader's" special correspondent in London, under date London, January 7, cables:—

"The Indians Overseas Association has been officially informed that the Fiji order-in-council has been issued, terminating all Indian indentures. Arrangements are being made for repatriation at the earliest possible dates having regard to steamer difficulties. Also that the Imperial Government do not regard seriously the movement of some French-speaking Mauritians for the transfer of the colony to France, also that the Imperial Government will give the fullest consideration to the protest and repudition of the Georgetown East Indian Association against the colonization scheme proposed by British Guiana delegates now in India, purporting to speak with authority of that Association, and the Government undertake to give equal consideration to similar representations of other bodies.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MAKE ISSUE AT NEXT ELECTION.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 14.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson in a message read at the Democrat National Committee banquet at Jackson Bay, declared that the only way to determine the will of American people regarding the League of Nations was to make it the issue at the next election. He would not object to the reservations if the Senate wished to say in them what was the undoubted meaning of the treaty but he added:—

"We cannot rewrite the treaty. We must take it without the changes which would alter its meaning or leave it. Then after the rest of the world has signed, we must face the unthinkable task of making another separate treaty with Germany. He predicted that if the United States did not join the League another attempt to crush the new nations of Europe would be made."

Mr. Bryan in a speech opposed President Wilson on the question of making the League, the issue at the next election declaring that the Democrat Party must secure such compromises as were possible or present that issue to the country.

Senator Hitchcock advocated an honourable compromise and Mr. Gerard, formerly United States Ambassador in Berlin, who is a probable candidate for the United States Presidency, sent a message urging a compromise.

PEACE TREATY.

TIME LIMITS IN RATIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 4 p.m. Jan. 14.

The ratification of the Peace Treaty on January 10th and the resumption on the following day, namely Sunday, of diplomatic relations with Germany gives special point to the following time limits which the Allies have imposed upon Germany; namely, in ten days Germany must evacuate Schleswig; in fifteen days evacuate Western Prussia; in one month hand over the Germans charged with war crimes; in two months dismantle fortifications; in three months reduce the army to two hundred thousand; and in six months reduce the fleet to the stipulated maximum strength. All the above dates are to be reckoned from the date of actual exchange of ratifications.

GENERAL GOURAUDS.

KIDNAPPED BY SYRIAN VOLUNTEERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 14.

The "Morning Post" says that news has been received in London from Cairo that the Syrian National Volunteers held up the train in which General Gourauds, Chief of the Staff, was travelling on the Beirut-Damascus line and removed him to the mountains. It is assumed that the Chief of the Staff was proceeding to Damascus to investigate the fight at Baalbek reported on December 29th, when he was kidnapped.

TO BE IMMEDIATELY LIBERATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 14.

PARIS.—It is authoritatively stated that General Gouraud's chief-of-staff will be liberated immediately.

SITUATION IN BULGARIA.

ALARMIST REPORTS DISCREDITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 14.

Authoritative British sources in Sofia discredit the recent alarmist reports of the position in Bulgaria which emanate from the foreign and often hostile sources and are gaining greater currency owing to Bulgaria's having been recently cut off from communication with the west. It appears there has been some trouble arising from the railway strike, but the position is generally stable particularly as far as the army is concerned.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 14.

Messrs. Montagu's report says:—The market has been steady in tone, although supplies have been fairly plentiful. The fact that quotations here are well below those in New York naturally militates against any considerable setback.

"WIRELESS RECEIVERS."

SIR J. C. BOSE'S DISCOVERY.

DEMONSTRATION AT INDIA OFFICE.

"The Times" in it issue dated Dec. 17 publishes the following:—

Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose, the Indian savant, is to give a demonstration in mail week at the India Office of his discoveries in plant life. His lectures at the Royal Institution and before other scientific societies in previous years have made his work and personality familiar to British physicists; and he has travelled extensively in Europe, America, Japan, and elsewhere.

The Bose Research Institute in Calcutta, of which Sir Jagadis is director owes its foundation to his efforts. It was dedicated to the nation in November, 1917. As far as accommodation will permit, its facilities are available to workers of all countries.

The Institute includes an experimental station at Sijberea on the Ganges, and the research station, Glen Eden, at Darjeeling. Here, as in Calcutta, are carried on investigations aiming at discovery of the laws of growth of plants. Sir Jagadis' inquiries into the living plant have established remarkable similarities in plant and in animal life. Indeed, plants have been shown to possess a wider range of sensibility than human beings. We are unable to perceive signals through space, but Sir Jagadis has been successful in making the plant itself record the message received through wireless signalling.

THE CRESCOGRAPH.

Sir Jagadis has invented instruments whereby plants automatically record their movements when stimulated, and their behaviour under fluctuating changes of the environment. There is a delicate apparatus—the crescograph—by which he measures the growth of a plant during a few seconds. Ten thousand times is a relatively small magnification for such a process; the proportion sometimes runs into millions.

An experiment which will serve as an example of many is recorded in detail in the Transactions of the Bose Institute. The object was to find out whether plants possessed a special conducting tissue analogous to the animal nerve, and the manner in which excitation in the plant as transmitted to a distance. For this a special apparatus was devised which recorded the tremor of excitation and measured the velocity of its transmission. The investigation showed that the "nervous" impulse in the plant was in every way similar to that in the animal. In both the speed of impulse was affected like by cold or by warmth; in both the impulse was arrested by the action of anaesthetics.

Sir Jagadis has carried researches even into the response of inorganic matter, and shown that metals exhibit fatigue under prolonged shock, an exaltation of response under stimulants, and permanent irresponsiveness under the action of poisons.

KINANA RLY. COLLISION.

DRIVER FOUND NOT GUILTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 13.

In connection with the serious accident that occurred on 9th June, 1919, by the through 3-Up B. B. and C. I. Bombay Mail colliding with a goods train at Kinana, a station near Jhind, resulting in many casualties, the driver, Mr. Austin Germand, of the 3-Up Mail was held responsible by the Railway Joint Inquiry Committee and placed on trial under Section 101 of the Railways Act before the District Magistrate Rohtak, the accused having claimed a trial by jury as a European British subject. Mr. Blacker, the Officiating District Magistrate, Rohtak, after recording the prosecution evidence, committed the accused in October last to take his trial before the Political Agent, Phulkian States, sitting as Sessions Judge for the railway jurisdiction of the Jhind State, as, for want of Europeans in Rohtak, he could not get a jury to try the case himself. The Political Agent, Phulkian States, experiencing similar difficulty referred the case to the High Court at Lahore for orders and the High Court had transferred the case to Ambala to be tried by the District and Sessions Judge there with a jury. The case came on for hearing before Colonel Irvine, District and Sessions Judge, Ambala.

Accused pleaded not guilty.

After the defence and prosecution counsels had addressed the jury, the Judge summed up the case, reviewing all the evidence for and against the accused and laying down principles of law for the guidance of the jury.

The jury found accused not guilty by three against two and Colonel Irvine, accepting the verdict of the majority, acquitted the accused.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

ENEMY REMAINS QUIET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
JANDOLA, Jan. 13.

The enemy has remained quiet to-day. Spies have reported forty-eight enemy killed on the tenth, which doubtless accounts for their inactivity. The Maliks have gone to Jandola to confer with the Political Agent regarding the surrender of rifles. The Berajat column moved up from Kotakai to-morrow.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.

NO SETTLEMENT YET.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION AWAIT FORMAL DEMANDS.

The mill strike continued yesterday, the situation remaining the same as before. Nearly a fortnight has now passed since the commencement of the trouble and yet the thirteenth day of it passed yesterday without bringing the prospects of a settlement any nearer than before. The appointment, however, at a meeting of the Labour Settlement Committee, of a sub-committee to prepare a statement of demands, negotiate with the Mill-owners' Association and take such steps as may be deemed necessary to bring the strike to an end, introduces a hopeful element into the situation. Hitherto, on the one hand, the operatives were holding meetings practically everyday formulating demands, while on the other, the Standing Committee of the Mill-owners' Association sat daily awaiting a formal presentation to them of demands by persons authorised to do so. But no attempt was made at negotiations direct or otherwise, with the result that the situtaion remained practically the same for nearly a fortnight. One may however expect an improvement, now that the Labour Settlement Sub-Committee is going to put the demands formally before the mill-owners. This Sub-Committee was appointed on Tuesday and one wishes that they had taken the earliest opportunity of seeing the Mill-owners' Committee. Nothing however seemed to have been done yesterday. They are apparently hurrying up slowly, and in view of the fact that it is now nearly a fortnight since the trouble began it would be infinitely better if they quickened the pace a bit and lost no time in meeting the Mill-owners' Committee. The latter are daily holding meetings and they met again yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. Rahimtulla Carrimbhoy but had again to adjourn in the absence of any formal presentation to them of the operatives demands.

B. B. S. & T. CO.

Yesterday during the recess time the men working in the B. I.;S. and Company's workshop at Masagaon had a consultation about their grievances and seemed disinclined to work. But on an assurance being given that their demands would be duly considered they took to work.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company was held yesterday, to consider the demands made by the tramway conductors and drivers. The result of the deliberations is to be made known to-day.

AT KURLA.

The strike of the operatives in Bombay has not in any way affected the social and industrial life in the suburbs.

In Kurla there are two mills, the Kurla Spinning and Weaving and the Swadeshi Mills.

An outstanding feature of the Bombay strike is the complete closing down (with one or two solitary exceptions) of liquor shops both foreign and country, in Salsette; for it has been found from past experience that when the liquor shops in Bombay are closed and the suburban taverns open large crowds from Bombay and elsewhere pergrinate so far as Borivli and Malad to quench their thirst.

CLOSING OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

A REPRESENTATION FOR OPENING.

A meeting of the Bombay Licensed Victuallers' Association was held at Kalbadevi, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. Manekji B. Baria presiding, when a Committee was appointed for making a representation to the Excise Authorities requesting them to give orders for opening such shops as could be discreetly done, consistent with public safety.

RIOTING BY STRIKERS.

4 MORE HAULED BEFORE MAGISTRATE

Janoo Govind, Rama Bendoo, Babee Bhagiya and Vithal Arjun, four mill-operatives, on Strike, were placed before Mr. H. P. Dastur, at the Dadar Police Court by Sub-Inspector Raje with a charge of rioting.

Mr. Sharp, Deputy Commissioner of Police deposed that on Saturday at about 10-30 a.m., a message was received at the Jacob Circle, (temporary) Police Headquarters, that a mob of about 500 persons, armed with sticks, was proceeding along Sopari Baug Road and that they were throwing stones at coolies carrying on building works there. On receiving the message he made for the spot, accompanied by a squadron of Highlanders and found the crowd shouting and throwing stones. He managed to get the four accused who were members of that crowd arrested. The first accused was arrested by himself.

Dr. Bottlewalla, residing on Sopari Baug Road, said at about, 10-30 a.m. he saw the crowd armed with sticks, petting stones at the passing tram cars and the adjoining building under construction. He telephoned to the Police Headquarters at Jacob Circle.

Further hearing of the case was postponed to to-day.

Messrs. Ratnagar, Navalkar and Kapadia, pleaders, appeared for the accused.

CALCUTTA MASONS STRIKE.

INCREASE OF WAGES DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 13

Masons and Mistries in Calcutta, numbering about 20,000, have gone on strike for an increase of wages. Their main grievance is the inadequacy of wages paid to them. The men state they are paid 12 annas a day and that is insufficient to meet their barest needs. They demand that their wages should be increased to Re per day. This strike has affected all big and small building and contracting firms in the city.

STRIKE CONTINUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

The masons' and mistries' strike continued yesterday and remains unchanged excepting for a few men on small jobs who turned up to work on the promise that they will be paid Re. 1 per day.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Jan. 9.—The Braemar Castle landed twelve hundred troops from India at Plymouth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 9.—The strike in the steel mills and furnaces declared on September 22nd, has been officially called off by the Workers' National Committee.

London, Jan. 9.—H. M. S. Hood, the world's record warship, left Clydebank to-day for trials.

London, Jan. 9.—The Bolshevists claim capture of Novocherkassk, the capital of the Don Cossacks.

PARIS.—A message from Bale states that General Denikin's left wing troops are taking refuge in Poland.

Key West, Jan. 9.—Viscount Jellicoe and Sir Robert Borden to-day embarked on board the H. M. S. New Zealand for Havana.

The death of Mr. Alexander Isat is announced.

JAILS COMMISSION.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 12.

The Jail Commission resumed its sitting to-day at the Council Chamber. Rev. S. B. Bawden was the first witness. He said that he was in charge of Karoli Settlement and did not achieve much by way of reclamation of criminals because they could not enforce discipline. Nobody in the settlement was forced to become Christian.

Mr. J. H. A. Weth was the next witness who said that he was the Manager of the Kula Shekharapatanam Criminal Settlement which was free from crime. Men and women were quite contented and happy. He did not think it necessary that settlers should be brought under the influence of religion and that the question of religion might be left alone. There were no incorrigibles in the settlement.

Mr. M. L. Narasinga Row, non-official visitor said that the existing system of transportation to the Andamans should be retained.

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

Giving evidence before the Jail Commission, Major-General G. G. Giffard, Surgeon-General with the Madras Government, spoke of the medical requirements of jails. If they wanted to give as much medical aid to prisoners as they gave in England, they would be depriving the free population of the essentials of medical help as the proportion of medical practitioners was very small compared to the population of the Presidency.

Dewan Bahadur L. Keshava Pillay was the next witness. He said that it was more important that prisoners should get descent education than that they should be kept engaged in handicrafts which in many cases would be of no use to them in after-life. He wanted voluntary visits by non-officials to be encouraged.

The Jail Commission examined a few more non-official witnesses. Mr. Mahomed Usman, examined, said that he would urge the necessity of imparting moral and religious instruction and giving the prisoners facilities to observe religious customs, especially Mahomedan prisoners.

"MEMORIAL" TO GENL. DYER!

SIKHS' "GRATEFUL AND GRACEFUL ACTION"!

"BRITISHWOMAN'S" LETTER IN "PIONEER."

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

A correspondent signing herself "Britishwoman" writes to the "Pioneer" as follows:—Sir,—It may interest Englishwomen to know that a memorial has been raised to General Dyer by the Sikhs in the form of a shrine in the Golden Temple close to that to General John Nicholson. While the scurrilous abuse of a few is given a great prominence, this grateful and graceful action on the part of one of the finest races in India should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

SIR P. M. METHA AND DADABHAI NAOROJI'S STATUES.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from Mr. S. P. Kuka—asking for information on the following points:—(1) Why no statue of a public man has yet been put up in the reserved space kept for the purpose on the south of the Municipal Office Buildings? (2) For whose statue is the place ear-marked and when will the statue be placed there? (3) Whether the statue of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta is intended to be placed there or not? (4) Would the place be not suitable for placing a statue of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji? (5) If the place is not to be utilized for locating the statue of any of the above mentioned persons, when will it be utilized and for whose statue?

The Committee resolved to inform Mr. Kuka that the question of the utilization of the space for a statute had not yet been decided by the Municipality.

The Committee also considered a letter to the President, dated the 6th January 1920, from the Reverend L. C. Pera, Vicar, Gloria Church, Byculla,—forwarding copy of a letter addressed by him and the wardens of the church to the Commissioner, in which they stated that in their church Divine Services were held at all hours of the day, particularly in the mornings and evenings; that to the south of the church at a distance of about 150 to 200 feet there were 4 or 5 shops on Parel Road in which iron safes were made, giving rise to such a noise that it was almost impossible for the congregation to hear the sermons in the church and for the students of the Antonio DeSouza School situated close by on the Victoria Cross Road to hear their lessons in the class rooms; that traffic on Parel Road where the church was situated could not be carried on without some noise, but that when the incessant noise caused by the hammering of iron sheets in the shops was added thereto, it made the nuisance unbearable; that as the shops were located in rooms belonging to the trustees of the Masina Hospital, the matter was represented to Dr. Masina who said that the noises affected the inmates of his hospital also but that he was not in a position to eject the tenants, adding that matters were becoming worse day by day and that the noise was causing very great inconvenience to the church and the school, and requesting that early steps might be taken to put an end to the nuisance complained of.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST WATER SUPPLY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with our resolution requesting the Corporation to appoint a Committee to inquire into the grievances of the people in regard to the present insufficient supply of water we have received a reply from the Municipal Secretary, stating that the Corporation have already appointed a Committee to consider questions relating to water supply of the city to which certain regarding water supply requiring inquiry are referred for report.

We would therefore request the people in the city either, to address directly their complaints in regard to the short supply of water to the Chairman of the Water Committee of the Corporation or to Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar, Hon. Secretary Municipal Reform Association Bombay, who would forward the same to the Committee.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D NAVALKAR,
Hon. Secretary.

A correspondent writes:—

At a public meeting of citizens of Dhulia held on 12th instant and presided over by the Hon. Rao Bahadur Garud it was resolved to present an address of welcome and congratulations to Lord Sinha on his way to Calcutta on reaching Malisgon station. The address was adopted in the meeting.

The following Press Communiqué has been issued by the Punjab Government:—The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the grant of an extraordinary pension of Rs. 100 per mensem to the widow of the late Sayyed Nadir Hussain Shah, Zaildar of Bhalwal, in Shahpur district, who was cruelly murdered by some villagers while on recruiting duty at the time of his death. He was drawing Rs. 200 a month as pay.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS INCREASE BY 662.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

The Bengal Government's resolution on the report on Public Instruction for 1918-19 states:—During the year under review the total number of educational institutions rose from 50,887 to 51,701, but the pupils attending them decreased from 1,965,263 to 1,931,535 due to adverse economic conditions. Total expenditure was Rs. 277½ lakhs, out of which 126 lakhs were realised from fees and 49 1/3 lakhs from private sources. Two new arts colleges were established, one at Faridpur, and another at Bagerhat. The arts colleges for Indian male students now number 33. The high schools have increased by 81 and the middle schools by 46. The number of primary schools has increased by 197 only, but the enrolment fell by 38,277. The Government of India sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 5½ lakhs for the improvement of primary education. There were 125 institutions for training teachers and the study of law continues to be popular, the number of students rising from 3,054 to 3,149. The number of students in technical and industrial schools have also increased. Steps have been taken to improve the training of mechanical engineers. The system by which visiting lecturers can deliver courses of lectures in special subjects, for instance, municipal engineering has been instituted in the Sibpore Engineering College. The number of schools for Indian girls has increased by 622 and scholars by 8,215. European and Anglo-Indian pupils number 10,005. The munificent donation of 10 lakhs intended mainly for the progress of education among the domiciled community was received from a European citizen of Calcutta and a trust fund was created for which a scheme of management was drawn up.

INDIAN MEMBERS OF HUNTER COMMITTEE.

THANKED BY AMRITSAR PUBLIC.

(From a Correspondent.)
AMRITSAR, Jan. 10.

A very large public meeting was held at Martyr's Garden on Friday, 26th December at 3 p.m. when the following resolutions were passed unanimously amid great zeal and cheers.

Resolved that the people of the Punjab assembled in the public meeting express their profound grateful thanks to the Lokhmanya Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Mahatma Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and all the members of the various Deputations who went to England at great sacrifices on a labour of love and rendered most useful services to India; and pray for their long life and increasing prosperity to serve the motherland with zeal and devotion

Resolved that the people of the Punjab express their sincere and heartfelt thanks to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan generally and to Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain Sahib particularly for their keen interest and great pains for eliciting truth and real facts concerning the atrocities and great injustices of Martial Law committed in various districts of the Punjab

RUSSIAN ROUBLE NOTES.

A "HARSH" ORDINANCE.

(From a Correspondent.)
SHIKARPUR (Sind) Jan. 12.

The following telegram is sent the Viceroy, the Governor of Bombay, the Commissioner of Sind, the Collector of Bombay, and the Collector of Sukkur:—"Shikarpur (Sind) public meeting held to-day considers Ordinance seven 1919, regarding Russian notes harsh. Prays future dealings may be prohibited with heavy penalty, but penal proviso regarding possession be kindly removed. Otherwise much discontentment apprehended. Requests modification accordingly. Prays favourable consideration and early reply.

KHUSHIRAM TEJBHANDAS,
President."

SMALL POX IN CALCUTTA.

ALARMINGLY INCREASING.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

Mortality from small-pox in Calcutta is increasing alarmingly. During the week ended January 3rd there were 106 deaths from small-pox against 30 per cent. the previous week and 47 of the week previous to that. The total weekly mortality in the city was 829 compared with 955 and 838 in the two preceding weeks.

A TAXI-CAB DACOITY.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

A taxi-cab dacoity was committed last night in Budge-Budge town near Calcutta. Last night between eleven and twelve, some eight young men dressed in khaki pants and shirts and wearing masks and carrying revolvers and daggers appeared in a taxi-cab in front of the house of Bhari Sardar, a well-to-do inhabitant of the locality and forcibly entering the house, assaulted the inmates. Four of them surrounded the wife of Ehari Sirdar and threatening her with revolvers pointed at her, removed the ornaments she was wearing. They also broke open the boxes and chests and took away jewellery worth rupees twenty-five thousand. A servant of the complainant raised an alarm on which it is stated he was shot dead. The police were informed and proceeded to the scene and noticing a motor car close-by to the place of occurrence and arrested a Punjabi driver, and three Bengalees who were in it on suspicion. The property is said to have been found lying on the railway line near-by, which had been seized by the police.

INDIAN SOLDIERS IN YEROVDA JAIL.

NEED FOR RELEASE.

(From a Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Sind) Jan. 13.

In the course of an article in the "Bharatvasi" of Hyderabad (Sind), introductory to his articles narrating his jail experiences Mr. Jethmal Parsram states that several hundreds of Indian soldiers who have fought for the Empire in various continents of the world are suffering imprisonment at Yeravada jail and he understands that the total number of such prisoners in all Indian jails would amount to some thousands. He suggests that some member of the Imperial Council should interpellate Government as to the number of these prisoners and the reasons for their imprisonment. These prisoners at Yeravda were suffering sentences extending in several cases to seven, ten, fourteen years or even to the whole life. Now that the war is over, the Government should declare the real reasons for their imprisonment at Yerovda. They were treated as ordinary criminals and not as political prisoners. It is a well-known fact that among the recruits of labour corps to Mesopotamia and elsewhere were ordinary prisoners who were promised cancellation of their existing sentences in consideration of their working in labour corps. Some of these were court-martialled on the fields of war for reasons not known and sent to Yerovda. Although the original sentences and the court-martial sentences have both expired in the cases of some they have not yet been released. Mr. Jethmal suggests that all these military prisoners should be released in view of the King's Proclamation.

ALLEGED MURDER OF SERGEANT.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Jan. 13

The trial of Flight-Sergeant R. A. Golls of the 99th Squadron, R.A.F., stationed at Mianwali in November last, for the offence of having caused the death of Temporary Sergt.-Major Bott of the same Squadron on the night of 12th November, 1919, has commenced in the Lahore High Court before Mr. Justice Scott-Smith and a jury. The charges against the accused are that he committed murder by causing the death of Sergt.-Major Bott and also thereby committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder and lastly that he caused the death of Sergt.-Major Bott by doing a rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, to wit that he aimed a revolver loaded in five chambers at Sergt.-Major Bott and pulled the trigger thereby causing his death.

Mr. Herbert, Government Advocate, appeared for the Crown, while the accused was defended by Mr. Carden Noad.

Accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Herbert addressed the jury, detailing the circumstances under which the offences were committed and began examination of prosecution witnesses.

The case is proceeding.

O. & R. RAILWAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the information of the strangers travelling on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, will you please permit me to state my sad experience on that line? At the Bareilly Junction a pair of shoes, slightly used, disappeared from the Waiting Room between 5-30 and 7-30 a.m.; and the same afternoon, while travelling from Bareilly to Aligarh, a pair of bed-room slippers, barely used, disappeared from below the berth, with the result that the rest of the journey to Bombay was completed in plain bath-room slippers! I have been over all the main lines in India, but have never had such an experience. It indicates four things distinctly,

(a) the pinch of poverty
(b) and the forced boldness of the hard-pressed,
(c) the smartness of sharpers, and
(d) the slackness of Railway officers.

There is an old belief in India, that the loss of footwear carries with it the evil spirit of the wearer; and if that be so, I should better refrain from further comments!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

BURMA FINANCE AND MINING COMPANY, LTD.

A correspondent writes:—

One of the new issues of the day is that of the Burma Finance and Mining Company, registered in Rangoon, with a capital of Rs. 60,00,000, divided into 600,000 shares of Rs. 10 each.

On its inception the company has contracted to purchase the whole of the properties owned by the Tavoy Concessions, Limited, and the Hermyingyi Mining Company. The former company holds mining concessions on long terms in the Tavoy district of Lower Burma and the latter is probably the largest producer of a mixed tin and wolfram concentrate in the world.

Sir Trevredyn R. Wynne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. Chairman of the Burma Corporation, is to be the first Chairman of the new concern. Co-operating with Sir Trevredyn we find the name of Mr. S. C. Magennis, a wealthy banker of Lombard Street, London, and a director of the Burma Corporation and Burma Mines, Ltd. It is also interesting to see the name of the Hon. Mr. A. K. A. S. Jamal, C.I.E., included in that of the Board of Directors. He is veritably the "Oil King" of Burma and considerably strengthens the board.

Mr. Gerard Lovell, M. Inst. M.M., is to be the Consulting Engineer.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

BENCH TO CONSIST OF 12 JUDGES.

2 TEMPORARY JUDGES MADE PERMANENT.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Jan. 14.

The "Madras Mail" understands that a cable has been received from the Secretary of State making permanent two additional judgeships recently sanctioned, raising the strength of the Madras High Court Bench to twelve judges and Mr. Justice Napier and Mr. Justice Kumarswami Sastri who have been temporary judges since 1914, are to be two permanent judges.

VICEROY AT BENARES.

UNDER POLICE PROTECTION.

(From our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

The overzeal of the police in taking precaution date Benares, January 12, writes:—

"The Viceroy arrived this morning at Benares Cantonment, and is staying at the Maharaja's Nadesar House. The Hon. Pandit Malaviya, some raises and officials were present and gave him a warm reception, which would have been warmer, if there had been less espionage and if his Excellency had agreed to accept an address from the local board. Houses on the Viceroy's route here are being rigidly watched and owners thereof are asked to give an undertaking to accommodate no guests during the Viceroy's stay here. A large number of extra police, including C. I. D. men have been imported. The wretched roads of the Viceregal route have been repaired in hot haste by the Muncipal and District Boards, which were so long unmindful of public inconvenience. One member of the Municipal Board, who protested in the Board's meeting against non-acceptance by the Viceroy of the welcome address and against the erection of a landing stage at the Ghat for him at the ratepayers' expense, has not been invited to any Viceregal functions by the local authorities, and this has been generally resented by the public."

PROLETARIAT INCONVENENCED

(From our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

The over zeal of the police in taking precautions on the occasion of Lord Chelmsford's visit to Benares has caused considerable inconvenience and discomfort to the proletariat, whose interest in it is no better than in a passing procession. I have already sent the message of the "Leader's" correspondent, throwing light on rigid arrangements of the police. The correspondent throws further light to-day. The Viceroy visited the King Edward Hospital, Saraswati Bhawan, Queen's College, and attended the Commissioner's "At Home." Whichever way he was to pass all the traffic was stopped hours previously, putting the general public to much inconvenience and trouble. Poor villagers with loads on their heads were stopped by the police who would not tell them which way to go. Such stoppages were made at several turns and people had to go about to find passage.

One constable patrolling the railway line was run over by a train this morning, and died instantly.

MR. JETHMAL PARSRAM.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD. (Sind) Jan. 14.

Following the reception unparalleled in enthusiasm which was accorded to Mr. Jethmal Parsram, Editor of "Hindvasi" on his return from prison, he was given last evening, at one of the biggest meetings held recently, an address of welcome signed by some of the leading men of all Communities in the City. The address very briefly reviewed his political work and referred to his contribution in awakening the people of the province to political consciousness through his paper the "Hindvasi."

"PIONEER" GUP CONTRADICTED.

"STATEMENT ABSOLUTELY FALSE!"

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Jan. 14.

Mr. Gurbux Singh Giani, Bar-at-Law of Amritsar, Secretary, Sikh League, ex-Secretary, Khalsa College, and Manager in charge of the buildings in the Golden Temple, wires from Amritsar contradicting the statement published in the "Pioneer" that a memorial has been raised to General Dyer by the Sikhs in the form of a shrine in the Golden Temple close to that of General Nicholson. Mr. Gurbux Singh says that the statement is absolutely false.

The members of the Jail Commission left for Calcutta last night *en route* for Port Blair.

A largely attended public meeting of the Jains of Wardha expressed disappointment at the Royal clemency not having been extended to Pandit Arjunlal Sethi and Mahatma Bhagwandin and telegraphed H. E. the Viceroy for their immediate release.

Arrangements are being made to publish a Urdu weekly "Al Tahqueeque" from Gorakhpur towards the end of this March.

MAHSUD JIRGA.

TRIBES TO COMPLY WITH TERMS.

DELHI, Jan. 12.

The official despatch of the 12th says:—Further reports of the Mahsud Jirga held at Kaniguram on the 5th and subsequently show that there was considerable doubt whether the tribe intended to adhere to their Maliks' decision to accept the Government terms. At one time some sections appeared to have decided definitely against doing so and reinforcements from the irreconcilable elements of several sections joined Fazl Bin's Lashkar. From the latest reports however it appears that although the anti-peace party are still active the tribes as a whole are endeavouring to comply with the terms and are bringing pressure to bear on the recalcitrant sections. The Shaman Khels handed in nineteen rifles at Jandola on the 10th On the 9th instant a brigade group was established at Ghurlama Kach. The same day our piquet covering parties in the Tank zam near Abnai Tangi met with considerable opposition and their withdrawal was followed up with the determination by the enemy who gave excellent targets to the cross fire of our guns. Two hundred attempted to close with the 4/39th Garhwals but were beaten off. The enemy suffered heavily. Our casualities were about sixty. On the 10th instant our piquetting operations again encountered strong opposition and attacks were made by the enemy on our covering troops. The Berajat column, continued its advance on the 11th instant and occupied Abnai Tangi by 1 p.m. Great assistance was rendered by aeroplanes. Piquets were established on all dominating points. Our casualities were slight. The enemy casualities are not yet known. The camels carried off by Powindahs from near Bera Ismail Khan on the 6th instant were released the same night. One of the encampments suspected in connection with this raid was surrounded on the 7th instant and three of the Maliks and others implicated were arrested and a number of rifles confiscated as security. A Jirga of the North West Frontier Largha Sherannis has been summoned to Brasband on the 17th instant to receive our terms.

MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE.

DIED AT ALLAHABAD ON JANUARY 8.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Jan. 14.

News has been received here of the death of the Maharaja of Jeypore on 8th instant at Allahabad where he was staying after a pilgrimage to Benares.

NAGAON PARGANA CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)
YEOTMAL, Jan. 12.

The Nagaon Pargana Conference held its first session at Yeotmal, Babhulgaon District on the 11th instant. Mr. Jatkar, Pleader, Yeotmal presided. Nearly 700 representatives from almost all villages in the Pargana attended the Conference. Mr. Marutirao Jankat of Kopra received the guests and delegates very cordially.

Mr. Jatkar, President, dealt with the Royal Proclamation, Reforms, Congress Resolutions thereon and the proposed mission to England and abroad, exhorting the audience to elect proper persons for new councils and help the National Fund for the uplift of India.

Resolutions, affirming the Congress resolutions on Reforms, Royal Proclamation, general amnesty, drawing particular attention to Savarkar Brothers' case, urging people to help the National mission to carry out the Congress propaganda in England and abroad, were adopted. A few resolutions regarding local grievances were passed.

PROTEST AGAINST FOODSTUFFS CONTROL.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Jan. 12

At a meeting of the Rice, Sugar and Grain Merchants' Association resolutions were passed protesting against the continuance of foodstuffs control as tending to monopolisation and artificial scarcity of foodstuffs.

POLO IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Jan. 13.

The opening game of the Madras Polo Tournament was played yesterday afternoon at Guindy on the Government House grounds between teams representing the Bangalore Gymkhana and the Government House, Madras, the latter conceding to the Bangaloreans four goals as handicap. The Bangaloreans exhibited far better combination and their hitting was crisper and cleaner. H. E. Lord Willingdon with Lady Willingdon and their guests at the Government House were present. The Governor's band played enjoyable selection of music during the intervals. The match terminated in victory for Bangalore, the scores being Bangalore Gymkhana 12 goals, Government House 3 goals.

The teams were:—The Bangalore Gymkhana:—B. Davey, W. M. Reed, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Pringle, Capt. C. T. I. Roark (back).

Government House:—A. F. F. Maconochie, Capt. J. F. W. Ogilivee, Major K. O. Goldie, Capt. H. F. Parbury (back).

The umpires were:—Major E. W. C. Bradfield and Major Patterson.

The final will be played on Thursday, the 15th instant, at the same place between the Bangalore Gymkhana and the Venkatagiri teams.

"PIONEER" STRIKE ENDS.

WORK RESUMED ON ASSURANCE.

(Associated Press.)
ALLHAHABAD, Jan. 14.

The "Pioneer" strike has ended and the paper issued to-day in full. The men have been assured that once the work was started they would find the management quite prepared to consider the question of increased pay.

Official and Personal.

Lieut.-Colnel S. Browning Smith officiates as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa, vice Colonel G. J. H. Bell, proceeding on combined leave.

Major Pipon has been appointed Additional Member for North-West Frontier Provinces on the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

The Sultan of Muscat will visit the Viceroy shortly.

Their Excellecines Sir George and Lady Lloyd were the guests of the Hon. Sir Norman and Lady Macleod at dinner

Lady Barnes arrived at Government House on Wednesday.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

(Continued from page 8.)

"The Institutions collect by law from the tax funds ten dollars per month per child."

Then I said: "Why don't you give the ten dollars per month per child to this mother and let her take care of her own children? She has been taking better care of them than any Institution can, for less.

Then the Judge said: "The law allows the money to be paid to the Institutions but not to the mother."

Then I said: "Let's change the law."

The Judge said: "The Institutions are organised, they have thousands of jobs to give out—every five children sent to an Institution creates one more job for some person other than the mother. The Institutions have great contracts to give out for food clothing and other supplies and they send expert lobbyists to every legislature with the result that they can get the tax payers' money for the care of children but the mothers can't."

Then I said: "Does no one go to the Legislatures and represent the mothers?" and he said: "No"—Then I said: "I'll go."

I at once went to the Legislature of Illinois. I said: "Mr. Legislator I have been to your Institutions, I know you buy healthful food, warm clothing and you build magnificent sanitary buildings for these children after you take them away from their mothers, but you can't buy mother-love. It is not for sale anywhere, at any price, and that is what these children need and will not be comforted without." I said: "Mr. Legislator you are wasting the tax payer's money by eliminating the voluntary labour of the mothers. No one else will give her labour to the care of these children for so little pay. It will cost the tax payer much less to hire the child's own mother to care for these children for him. Now, Mr. Legislator, won't you enact this little amendment to your law, stating that when the father is dead or incapacitated for work and the mother is fit and it is to the best interest of the child to remain at home and she can by no reasonable means get the money to support her children, the Court shall order the money paid to the mother instead of to the Institution and that she be allowed to keep her own children." And that Legislature enacted that amendment without a dissenting vote, and on July 1st, 1911 that law, the first State-wife Mothers' Pension Law went into effect in Illinois.

Since then I have travelled from State to State, from legislature to legislature, telling this story and now thirty-five States out of the forty-eight, those with the largest populations have this law and are operating this Mothers' Pension System. Last year over one hundred thousand children were cared for by their own mothers under this system and the tax payers have found that it costs much less to hire the child's own mother than to hire any other person. It also saves the mothers and saves the children.

THE RENT ACT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As some of the landlords have been exacting increase of rents privately intimating to their tenants that the present Rent Act will last only for a year and a half more, will any of your readers throw a definite light on the question as to *from what date* the said Act is to have its force for two years as provided by the said Act? Whether:—

(1) from the date when some of the German Delegates signed the preliminary Treaty in Paris some six months ago, or whether

(2) from the 10th of the current month when the Peace with Germany is finally concluded (as lately announced), or whether

(3) the said period of two years will commence to run when the General Peace i.e., with Turkey etc., is finally concluded?—Yours, etc.

"A PARSEE TENANT."

GUJERAT TROUBLES

CAUSES OF DISCONTENT.

MR. M. G. PATEL'S STATEMENT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 10.

The following written statement was submitted to the Disorders Enquiry Committee by Mr. Maganbhai C. Patel, Bar-at-Law:—

The causes of disturbances in Gujarat were two-fold. (1) General discontent prevailing amongst the people and (2) Mr. Gandhi's arrest. The first was the effective cause and the second was the immediate cause.

DISCONTENT.

General discontent was due to various reasons and it was slowly growing for a number of years. The conviction that had grown upon the minds of the educated people in India was slowly dawning upon the masses that the intense poverty that was devastating thousands every year was curable and that proper remedies were not applied because of the system of Government in which the Indian bureaucracy being irresponsible to the people of India could hardly be brought under check by the British Parliament who for want of time and accurate information could not make its authority felt to stop the evil methods of administering millions committed to their charge. In Gujarat the land assessment was heavy enough and the cruelty with which it was made to increase in every settlement stopped altogether the growth of population and reduced it to an appreciably large extent. Sympathy shown by the bureaucracy in this miserable condition of the people became transparent to the masses when they found that those who began to espouse their cause were suppressed under one pretext or another and repressive measures were adopted to kill all legitimate political agitation. The minor officers' treatment more or less encouraged by the indifference of their superiors indignant towards growing consciousness self-respect amongst the masses made the system more disgusting. Every effort made by the British statesmen to liberalize the system was opposed tooth and nail and even strong persons like Lord Morley were baffled in their attempts by clever devices of the trained bureaucracy. The masses began to see with clearness, which they never had before that the foreign trade interests backed up by clever bureaucracy would never allow the Indian voice to be raised enough to be heard in the British Parliament. In utter helplessness they were driven to brood over the ways of Englishmen governing India when compared with those followed in England. They began keenly to feel now that people who have no authoritative voice in their own Government at home would naturally be treated abroad with indifference and insult even within the British Empire and saw that the only way out of the wretchedness of life in India was to be politically free. Their faith, however, in the British Nation and her liberal institutions in England was great and to a man they cheerfully bore the burden of the War with sanguine expectations that as the world atmosphere was clearing up and Self-Determination was going to become the rule in politics of all civilised nations, India who shed her blood and treasure or high ideals would be made a free partner in the Empire. In these high expectations they enormously suffered under the unprecedented high prices of foodstuffs and clothing and every article of necessity, and they also suffered cutting insults & officials in collections of war loans and pangs of separation from their kith and kin in the not unusual evil practice of recruitment in war. But they found that even the small expectations raise by Mr. Montagu's visit to India were to be frustrated by a systematic organisation the Indian Bureaucracy; both here and in England the public indignation began terribly to rise. At such an unfortunate moment the Rowlatt Legislation was introduced in the council which served one more weapon liable to be grossly abused in the hands of the bureaucracy and the corrupt police and the peoples' confidence in the good motives of Government was lost. They then began to shake their heads in pitious helplessness saying even a strong ministry could not relieve India of this pest of bureaucracy. They say their leaders who had sacrificed their life and wealth in their country's service were insulted and treated by bureaucrats highly placed in office in a manner which none would dare show to even a workman in England and they saw measures carried in the teeth of unanimous opposition of public opinion. All these various situation brought about by the system of Government established by the Anglo-Indian Bureaucracy had worked up the mind of the public to a pitch which could have created disturbances at any time an ill-fated opportunity occurred.

My opinion on this point is based on knowledge derived from my close acquaintance of the village life in which I have been brought up. In my practice I had also to roam about the District and had come in close touch with the actual conditions of people in various villages. My experience was fully borne out by my studies of the settlement records and the census reports and other Government publications.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DISTURBANCE.

Immediate cause of the disturbance was Mr. Gandhi's arrest. I do not believe that people in general like the Saytagraha but in deed they revered Mr. M. K. Gandhi whose purity and simplicity of life had created a deep impression on them and as is natural with an Indian when a Satyagrahee of his type suffers in a political cause that suffering was too strong a provocation not to inflame the materials so well prepared by the bureaucracy before hand. The public indignation against the bureaucratic methods of administration here was aroused and those whom Mr. Gandhi helped in the mill strikes some months ago were first to show it by striking work the mills. The sufferings of the mill hand population caused by extremely high price of foodstuffs had created a general feeling in their favour and when they came out on a strike in protest against their benefactor Mr. Gandhi's arrest public sympathy was at once aroused and there was a spontaneous general strike showing dislike and even disgust for bureaucratic high handedness in the action they took against Mr. Gandhi. The immediate cause of the general hartal on the 10th was this Mr. Gandhi's arrest but the real cause to back up this demonstration was the general discontent that was prevailent amongst the people for the various causes ennumerated above. That such was the beginning of the Ahmedabad troubles I could say of my personel knowledge. I was not present when this disturbance resulted in a riot and a loss of life in the afternoon of the 10th at Prem Darwaja.

FIRST STAGES OF THE DISTURBANCE.

All educated people and Satyagrahis were trying their level best to restore order ever since the disturbances broke out on the 10th. I was present at a large meeeting in the Sabarmati sands on the 10th evening at about 7 p.m. when the Satyagrahis were addressing the people and exhorting them to keep perfect peace and order. Some of the audience came running towards me in a very excited state of mind at Mr. Gandhi's arrest and I had to address them and pursuade them to literally follow Mr. Gandhi's advice to keep peace which was best for all who sincerely loved him and the country. The meeting was perfectly calm and Mrs. Gandhi was also presen in it.

When at about 8 p.m. I was returning home some of the Satyagrahis asked me to pusuade the shop keepers to open up their shops from the morning of the 11th. A big crowd was standing apprently in an excited mood on the Richey Road and I addressed it from the verandah for about half an hour. The temper of the crowd cooled down and I believed they resolved to open up their shops next morning. Nothing to my knowledge happened in the night.

In the morning of the 11th April at about 8 I was going to Court and I found that some of the shops on the road were being opened up and some people, I think, were still in an indecisive mood. Somebody running after my carriage told me that Ansuya was also arrested. That rumour was afterwards found out to be false. At about quarter to 9 when I was sitting in the Bar room my friend Mr. Desai came in asking me to go out to appease a big crowd with lathies which was just near the court. I at once threw down my papers and ran out with him to see if we could possibly pursuade them to peaceful conduct. Near the Karanj gardens I saw I think, a police inspector, who pointed me out the crowd coming from the river side and near the Mission High School and I asked him to approach them with me just to stop them there. He however could not leave the post. I rushed towards them and stood in their way stretching out my arms. The crowd began to sit down on the road. Apparently they were excited and with lathies in their hands I addressed them for about 15 minutes and requested them to put down their sticks. I prevailed upon them to give up their lathis and the sticks were going to be collected in a bundle. My friend Mr. Majmunddar then turned up and asked me to allow him to speak a few words of advice to them. Within a minute or two some incident happened and the crowd picked up the sticks they had put down and the gathering broke up. When I was addressing them some of them told me that their friends had been arrested by the police in the chowky. We told them that we would procure their release and asked a friend of mine just to see the police and to request them not to add to the fury of the excited mob.

While the crowd dispersed and ran towards the Bhadra I stopped one of them looking like one having some influence over the mill hands and I inquired of him the purpose they were bent upon. I was then assured that they meant no mischief whatsoever. They only meant to get the mills to stop working that day.

BURNING OF THE MANDAP.

From there I at once went towards the court and I thought of going towards the kotchery where the crowd had gone with a view if possible to make another attempt at bringing them under control. When I was passing by the Gujarat Club I found the Mandap was set on fire and when I was going towards the burning Mandap I saw my friend Mr. Desai coming from the direction who told me that the crowd was uncontrolable. We returned and waited in the club. We then began to hear shots and see columns of smoke coming out of the public buildings set on fire by the rioters. It seems by that time at the Khas Bazar Chowky orders were given to fire, for during the time we stayed at the club we heard about more than a dozen gun shots. In the club we read in the "Times of India" that Mr. Gandhi was on his way back to Bombay.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

While returning home between 11 and 11-30 via Astodia road as the main roads through the three Gates were in the possession of the police and the military I saw that mill-hands and lower classes were in a disorderly array near the Mission High School and Prathna Samaj Mandir and we were told firing was going on. There I heard some one of the crowd being disgusted with the life they were made to lead under the ever rising prices of foodstuffs and clothing remarked that death would be preferable to the wretchedness of the life they were living in. On my way I saw many volunteers carrying the wounded on stretchers to some private dispensary for dressing. The people seemed to be in a heavily disturbed state of mind and they were I believe, in confusion created by fear of looting and sympathy for the poor and the ignorant shot down in the scuffle.

Since I reached home reports were coming to me that there was a regular scuffle going on between the three Gates and the western end of the Richey Road. The main roads were held by the Military although no martial law was proclaimed and shooting was going on all along the road. In the Fraser murder case in which I was conducting the defence of the fourth accused before the First Special Tribunal the principal witness whose shop was attacked and where Sergeant Fraser was ruthlessly murdered, as I remember, stated that the crowd which had attacked the sergeant in his shop, was saying that they could not bear the sight of their men being shot down by th military on the public roads. I believe the fury of the mill hands was roused to a very high pitch because of the indiscreet shooting all along. I heard when some of the rioters robbed the Swaminarayen Temple of their arms the fight grew in intensity.

At about half past two or three a small crowd came near my house to set fire to a Municipal Choky and the neighbour came running to me just to try to save their houses being set on fire. On hearing this, I ran down and one who was going in front I stopped by taking him in my arms. He was in excitement. I asked him to cool down and pointed him out how he was inviting in calculable miseries by such mischievous conduct. From his answers I found that certain rumours such as poisoning the water of the city had excited him. On his telling me some of the rioters died on the spot on drinking water from a tap, I told him that it could not be due to poisoning of the water as it was incredible but because of their extreme excitement under the effects of drink endangering life. The man was pursuaded to leave Choky and I asked him just to pursuade other men to retire home. He pleaded that he was helpless for men were uncontrolable. All the Police had been withdrawn from the Chokies in the city after I think 12 or 1 o'clock that day.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

About the 11th evening people were quieting down and order was restored in the city. The military were still in possession of the main roads, and next day there was no disturbance. There were rumours that Europeans were coming from Bombay.

At about noon of the 12th April Martial Law was proclaimed and people were prohibited from moving about in groups of 10 and more. It was also ordered that none should stir out after sun set and before sun rise and that any person violating those orders may be fired upon by the military. The shops were not opened on the 12th, very likely because the city was held by the military and the Martial Law was proclaimed. People had never dreamt of such things before and that fitted them with terror. At about 1 p.m. after the proclamation of the Martial Law I went out round the city walls from Panch Kuva Gate to Raipur and I was followed by a small party of Indian soldiers from the Sarangpur gate on the road leading to the Raipur gate. On seeing a crowd of mill-hands near Mahipatram Anath Ashram halted and so did the soldiers following me. I thought the soldiers might fire, so removed myself from their range and stood aside. The crowd disappeared and the soldier returned. I proceeded further up and some of the crowd smelling drunk issued out on the road. I tried to stop and disperse them fearing they would at once be fired upon by the military but I failed and in a minute a round was fired on us. I slipped behind a screen of rafters and bullets fell on it. Happily the bullets injured none. From there I entered the city walls and returned home.

EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

European soldiers from Bombay came in the afternoon of the 12th and they took charge of the city. Martial Law continued for about 4 or 5 days though in my opinion quite unnecessary after 12th at the most. During the period European soldiers held the city there were very strong reports that although there was quiet every where indiscreet shooting was resorted to; public opinion on this point was almost unanimous that the European soldiers did not show to the people that sympathy and descretion which was manifest in the Indian soldiers who thoroughly understood their business i.e. the purpose of the authorities in putting them there. European soldiers, they said were treating the citizens as if they were enemies of the king whereas Indian soldiers looked upon the excited crowds as citizens who were to be kept in order for the time being.

NO CONSPIRACY.

There was not even the slightest reason to suspect any conspiracy in the ordinary sence of the term. The disturbances broke out all of a sudden in the morning of the 11th. The riot assumed a serious form later because of the shooting all along the road and fury of the uncultured mill-hands was excited. There was no ulterior purpose. Chowkies were burnt because of the rioters' belief that when European soldiers would come they would be shot down from behind the shelter of the closed chowkies and the gates would be closed and every one of them within may be killed. This impression they had got from the Khas Bazar chowky in the morning. Damage done to the public buildings was by way of showing their disgust of the bureaucratic methods of Government and their wrath so suddenly excited could not see whether the examination pendal was private or public property. Government servants as such were not attacked. Only very unpopular Magistrates known to the people as unjustly harrasing the poor were molested. Even European soldiers who were known to be just and sympathetic were helped by the mob and escorted safe to their residence.

There was absolutely no hand of the educated classes in these disturbances. They were all for putting them down and keeping perfect peace and this I say notwithstanding Mr. Gandhi's statement to the contrary. In all the Ahmedabad inquiries by the Tribunals for over six months not even a suggestion has been made to that effect from any quarter and not the slightest evidence is brought on record to create even a suspicion.

I have not a word to say against the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad Mr. Chatfield who admirably kept his head cool all this time. Had he allowed himself to be ruffled a little the conditions here would be much worse. But what I could say of him I could not say of Mr. Pratt the Commissioner N. D.

POLICE INQUIRY.

So far as the police enquiry conducted here in Ahmedabad and under the immediate supervision of Mr. Guider people have not to complain. On the contrary they have to thank him for much restraint on their usual practices. Lower officers, however seem to have created much terror in the minds of the people for it was easy for any one to manipulate the names of persons to be brought up for trial. I heard of such compiaint while conducting the defence in many important cases before the tribunals.

DISTURBANCES OUTSIDE AHMEDABAD

My information about the disturbances in Viramgam is derived from the trials before the tribunal under the Defence of India Act and from what I heard people talking to me during the course of such inquiries. They were created by the mill-hands of Viramgam in sympathy with those of Ahmedabad and the attitude of the rest of the public was just the same as it was in Ahmedabad.

Disturbances at Barejdi, Nariad and Vadod were offences committed by a few misguided hands purely under the Indian Railways Act. To put them down as serious offences of waging of war against the crown or conspiracy seemed to me to be stepping beyond the limits of all reasonable proportions. There was no intention anywhere in Gujrat to subvert the Goyernment and to wage war against the crown and until the appointment of special tribunals under the Defence of India Act authorities investigating these offences took the same sensible view of the matter. The only intention alleged against the offenders was, out of sympathy to the sufferers, to save lives of many mill-hands in Ahmedabad by delaying the special train of European soldiers. The cases of Barejdi and Vadod seemed to me to be very hard. I believed it was unfortunate that no appeal was allowed on the decisions of the tribunals.

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

I could not close my statement without expressing a debt of gratitude to Sir George Lloyd the Governor of Bombay whose strong liberal principles of Government must have lent great support to the Collectors of Ahmedabad and Kaira in their cool and considerate judgment in dealing with the situation although perhaps they might have had to yield to the official etiquette in submitting to some of the wishes of their immediate superior.

BENARES' "GUEST."

ACKNOWLEDGES "PLEASANT HOSPITALITY"!

(Associated Press.)

(Viceroy's Camp),
BENARES, Jan. 14.

The following is his Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the Banquet of Benares:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In acknowledging on my own behalf and also for Lady Chelmsford the cordial terms of your Highness' speech, I desire to thank you warmly for the pleasant hospitality with which we have been received during our visit to Benares, the State of recent date; and I am glad to be able to offer my congratulations in person on the addition which has been made to its area this year under the gracious command of His Majesty the King-Emperor. By the transfer of the town of Ramnagar the State has now been rounded off in a manner which I trust entirely removes certain special difficulties of administration from which it formerly suffered. During the short space of my visit here I have not been able to see as much of the State as I could have wished, but the institutions which I have visited, owe their existence to your Highness' constant endeavours for the well-being of your subjects and they bear witness to your Highness' wise conduct of affairs. I learn with special satisfaction of the progress that has been made under your Highness' rule in the spread of education and of your Highness' intention to continue that progress to all the corners of the State. Your Highness is a great landowner in British India and here too the responsibilities of rank and wealth have not been neglected. Many of the public institutions in Benares itself owe their foundation, I believe, or a large part of their endowments, to the gifts of the Maharaja of Benares and a fine example of benevolence and charity has thus been set up. Having in the past established a tradition of thoughtful care of your people the great War found your Highness anxious to make even greater sacrifices in the cause of the King-Emperor. It appears particularly appropriate in view of the earlier activities of the State that these have been specially in the cause of relief of sufferings. Both the Ambulance Corps and the War Hospital, with which by your Highness' desire the name of Lady Chelmsford was connected, have been of notable value to the soldiers of the Empire. I welcome this opportunity of expressing the gratitude of the Government of India to your Highness and to your people for your very generous contributions towards the expenses of the war and to the funds connected with it.

"JUSTLY PROUD."

The record of the Benares State is, as your Highness remarks, one, of which you and your subjects can be justly proud. Now that we again enjoy peace I am glad to hear of your projects for improving the material state of your subjects by industrial developments. Throughout India, as the Royal Commission has pointed out, the opportunities and needs are vast. At the same time a word of caution is needed. During the past six months many alluring schemes have been offered to the public for investment, but I fear that a considerable proportion of them will not realise the expectations which have been based on them. If there has sometimes been hesitation and lack of enterprise in the past, there is a danger at present of rashness and exuberance of imagination. In the choice of industries to be advanced, it will be necessary for your Highness to discriminate after obtaining the advice of competent experts and then to press on suitable undertakings with the resources at your command. As regards the question of constitutional changes in the administration of the State to which your Highness has alluded, your Highness will have read the remarks which I made on the subject in my opening address at the Princes' Conference, a few months ago. I know that the circumstances of the Benares State are peculiar, since its people are not homogenous and they have not behind them even the same development of local Self-Government, which have been attained in the neighbouring districts of British India. To break suddenly with past traditions would no doubt be hazardous, and I am confident that the course which your Highness has laid down for guidance is wise.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I will detain you no longer. I ask you to drink to the long life and continued prosperity of his Highness he Maharaja of Benares.

AHMEDABAD PRISONERS.

PLEA FOR GENERAL AMNESTY.

APPEAL TO SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of great surprise and sorrow to many that until now no effect has been given by the authorities to the 6th paragraph of the epoch-making proclamation of His Most Imperial Majesty King-Emperor George V, in respect of the prisoners who have been convicted by the Special Tribunals at Ahmedabad constituted under the Defence of India Act. It is quite true that the wheels of Government grind slowly and the public should make due allowance for any reasonable delay that may occur in giving effect to the command even of the King-Emperor but when the delay is inordinate and unreasonable it is not captious criticism to raise one's voice and call upon those entrusted with the Government of this country to carry out the command of His Gracious Majesty. The long delay that has occurred, in giving due operation to the clemency clause of the Proclamation, has given rise to various reports and one of these is that the authorities are of opinion that the cases of prisoners sentenced by the Special Tribunals at Ahmedabad, do not come within the purview of the said clause. If this report be well-founded, I beg to submit, with due deference, that the said opinion is erroneous. His Gracious Majesty expresses his earnest desire in the 6th paragraph of the Proclamation that any trace of bitterness between the people and the officers should be obliterated. His Majesty adds:—(2) "Let those who in their eagerness for political progress have broken the law in the past, respect it in the future"; His Majesty further desires (3) that the officers should forget the extravagances which they have had to curb and directs (4) the Viceroy to exercise the Royal Clemency to *political offenders*, in the fullest measure which, in his judgment, is compatible with public safety. His Majesty further directs that the said clemency should be extended to (5) persons who, for offences against the State or under any special or emergency legislation, are suffering imprisonment or restrictions upon their liberty. I submit that if this clemency clause is properly construed and if due weight is given to the letter of the said clause and the spirit underlying it, there is no scope for doubt that the case of the prisoners found guilty by the said Special Tribunals, comes within the four corners of the said clause. Can any one say that those who are convicted by the Special Tribunals are not "political prisoners"? Can any one say that they have broken the law for achieving any selfish ends or accomplishing any personal object? Can any one deny that they acted, as they did, in "their eagerness for political progress"? Can any one say that these persons had any personal axe to grind, or personal ambition to satisfy or personal revenge to gratify? The statements made by official witnesses before the Hunter Commission, that the movement which culminated in the disturbances of April last, was anti-Government, also lends weight to my contention that the persons convicted by the Special Tribunals are political prisoners. Assuming for the sake of argument that they are not political prisoners, I submit in the alternative that their case comes within the ambit of the Royal direction that the said clemency should also be extended to "persons who for offences against the State or under any special or emergency legislation, are suffering imprisonment." Now several of those who are convicted by the Special Tribunals, have been convicted of offences against the State. It may be noted, *en passant*, that Sections 121, 121A of the Indian Penal Code, relate to offences against the State and some prisoners found guilty by the Special Tribunals, have been convicted of these very offences. With respect to those who are not convicted of offences against the State, I submit that their case comes within the category of persons "suffering imprisonment" under any "special or emergency legislation." All the prisoners have been convicted by Special Tribunals constituted under the Defence of India Act. The punishment inflicted by the Special Tribunals, would be *ultra vires* of them, if the Defence of India Act was not on the Statute Book. It will not be out of place to invite the attention of the authorities to Sections 6 and 8 of the Defence of India Act (Act No. IV of 1915). Section 6 empowers the Commissioners appointed under the Act to inflict any sentence authorised under the law. Section 8, clause (1) provides that there shall be no appeal from a sentence or order passed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act and Section 8 clause (2) reserves to the Government the right to exercise the powers under Sections 401 and 402 of the Criminal Procedure Code "*in respect of persons* sentenced by Commissioners *under the Act*." The phraseology of this clause supports my contention that the persons who are sentenced by the Special Tribunals, are suffering imprisonment under the Defence of India Act. It is quite immaterial that most of them are convicted of offences under the Penal Code. The question is, not of what offences they are convicted, but under what Act they are sentenced. The question is, "Are they suffering imprisonment under the special legislation embodied in the Defence of India Act?" There can be no answer other than the affirmative in view of the fact that the sentences inflicted by the Commissioners are inflicted by them under Section 6 of the said Act. If the prisoners had been suffering imprisonment under the Penal Code, they would have been entitled to a right of appeal under the Criminal Procedure Code, but it is because they are "*sentenced under*" the Defence of India Act, and suffering imprisonment under it, that they had no right of appeal. The Defence of India Criminal Law Amendment Act, is described by the Government as "an Act to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the Defence of British India, etc." The Defence of India Act therefore constitutes the "Special Legislation" contemplated by the Great Proclamation. Under these circumstances I submit that the authorities may be pleased to hold that these prisoners are persons suffering imprisonment under special legislation. I contend that any other construction of the Amnesty clause of the Great Proclamation would defeat its purpose and frustrate its object. I contend that any other construction would fail to obliterate the existing bitterness, every trace of which it is the earnest desire of His Imperial Majesty to remove. I submit that any other construction would run counter to the desire of His Imperial Majesty that his officers should "forget the extravagances of the past." I urge that any other construction would show that the officers have not forgotten the extravagances of the past. My contention is further fortified by the arguments based on chronology. There is no doubt that as the Great Proclamation follows in the wake of the April disturbances in India His Imperial Majesty had mainly, if not solely the same disturbances in mind.

The only limitation restricting the exercise of this clemency by the Viceroy in the name of His Majesty is one relating to the public safety. If his Excellency the Viceroy deems that the release of a particular person will be incompatible with the public safety, his Excellency is certainly invested with the discretion of refusing amnesty to that person, but it is to be noted that the Royal clemency is to be exercised "in the fullest measure" subject to the condition as to the public safety.

With respect to the prisoners convicted by the Ahmedabad Special Tribunals, I venture to submit that there is hardly any one among them whose release could be considered as incompatible with the public safety. Almost all of them are persons, who have led a peaceful life in the past, prior to the month of April, 1919. Some of them have been conspicuously loyal to the British Government, as was proved by the evidence in the Vadod and Barejadi cases. I cannot therefore persuade myself to believe that his Excellency the Viceroy would hold that the whole lot convicted by the Special Tribunals, consists of persons, whose release would jeopardise public safety. My personal opinion, humble as it is, is that there is hardly any one in the whole lot whose release would endanger public safety.

I submit that it is irrelevant to contend that it is premature to release criminals convicted by the Special Tribunals. If the amnesty clause applies to them, effect should be given to it in their cases immediately as there is no limitation or reservation as to the period of incarceration; to be undergone by prisoners before their release. The King's command must be carried out faithfully and fully and every loyal servant of the Crown is bound to see that it is respected. I therefore appeal to all the officers of the King to "forget the extravagances" and help the obliteration of every trace of the bitterness between the people and the officers.

Without prejudice to the above contentions, I beg to submit that even if a narrow and illiberal construction is placed upon the words of the Great Proclamation, it warrants the immediate release of several prisoners like Janardhan Sharma, convicted by the First Special Tribunal of an offence under Section 25 of the Defence of India Act, for possessing seditious leaflets for a few hours and those convicted of offences against the State like the prisoners in the Vadod and Barejadi cases.

I cherish the hope that his Excellency Sir George Lloyd will break the barriers of bureaucracy (if any) obstructing his vision and once more vindicate his rare courage, great sagacity and wise statesmanship by recommending to his Excellency the Viceroy the grant of amnesty to every prisoner convicted by the Special Tribunals, Ahmedabad, whose release is compatible with public safety. I also hope that the officers of His Majesty will rise equal to the occasion, leave aside their prejudices against the political agitators and the political criminals and see that operation is given to the amnesty clause "in the fullest measure."—Yours, etc.,

H. N. PAREKH.

Ahmedabad, Jan. 11.

S. S. SANTA CRUZ.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

Steamer Santa Cruz from San Francisco with a general cargo and 113 passengers came alongside the jetties yesterday afternoon. While coming up the river a little before 10 a.m. the vessel grounded near the Rajgunge harbour. They finally succeeded in getting her off it. The steamer sustained no damage.

Your Baby's Welfare.

Your dearest wish is for Baby to be well and happy. Then you must pay particular attention to his food, for his welfare depends as much on that as on anything. The 'Allenburys' Foods are practically identical with mother's milk—Baby's natural food. Baby could have nothing purer or safer than

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists
ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

F.268

Trade Mark

INVALUABLE for your HEALTH'S SAKE.

WILKINSON'S

Trade Mark

Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

15 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Packed Free. Delivered Free aboard Steamer any home Port. Safe delivery guaranteed. British-made MEAD

"Coventry Flyers"

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.

Defiance Puncture Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Free Wheels, Coaster Hub Brakes, B.S.A. Speed Gears.

Lowest Wholesale Export Factory Prices

Tyres and Accessories half usual prices. Write for Free Art Catalogue and *Special Offer* of sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Incorporated, Dep. 367. BIRMINGHAM, Eng.

For Catalogues apply COUTTS & Co., Dept. 367, P.O. Box 249, Hornby Row, Bombay.

Forbe's Hair Medicated Oil

For Grey or Faded Hair Delicated Perfumed Promotes the Growth of Hair.

It is highly recommended by the medical authorities as strengthening cleansing and nourishing the hair, makes glossy and silky keeps the head cool and refreshes the in. It is an ideal Hair Oil for young adult.

Forbes & Co.,

Balaram Street, Grant Road, BOMBAY.

Requires agents for Upcountry

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free.

Amirchand & Son,

General Shawl Merchants,

LAHORE.

"THE REFORM ACT."

"A SUBSTANTIAL STEP."

N. H. R. L. PROPAGANDA.

On Tuesday evening at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, Mr. P. K. Telang delivered a lecture on the "Reform Act and our work arranged by the Bombay branch of the National Home Rule League. Mr. K. Natrajan presided.

The speaker confined himself to the changes made in the Provincial Government. There were differences of opinion showing the main causes which brought out that Bill. Some said that the Bill was the outcome of the world changes, while others thought it was due to the democratic conscience of Great Britain and the ideals preached by her during and throughout the period of the Great War. There was still another party, who thought that it was the result of the longstanding and streanous agitation of the Indian people for Home Rule. In the opinion of the speaker, the Bill was the outcome of all those circumstances. But over and above he had no reason to doubt that their agitation made an impression on the authorities concerned. As for the part played by Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha, the speaker narrated his personal knowledge of the work they did before the passing of the Bill and said Indians could never have had better advocates than they. Mr. Montagu out of mere liberalism had done that. From his (Mr. Telang's point of view he (Mr. Montagu) believed in freedom and liberality which reflected great credit on him. The best thanks of India were also due to Lord Sinha who was taken as a bette mind of India, and it might be said to represent the real workers and leaders of India. With his own efficiency and worth he proved his greatness. Then the progressive element of England especially the Labour Party worked very hard and tried to understand the real Indian demands. Lastly, they must not forget the work of the various Indian Deputations and nobody could say that anybody spared themselves. They impressed the Joint Committee with the justice of their demands and claims and showed the real capacity of Indians. It was a complete revelation to see how Indians spoke and worked in bringing about that Act and the speakers personally believed that that was the fruit of their work in the past. With regard to the question of Self-Determination, the speaker said he was not competent enough to give judgment on that point, and he left it to politicians and consitutional lawyers.

"A SATISFACTORY STAGE."

Mr. Telang asserting that India was fit for full Self-Government but believed that it was not possible to demand full Self Government at present for the world conditions were not ready for that and so he accepted what was given. The Reform Act was a satisfactory stage and taking the brighter side of it, it should be worked enthusiastically. Those who wanted to study the Act should not read it by itself, and it should be read in the light of the Joint Committee Report, which clearly showed that there was a spirit of real desire and progress.

For the Provincial aspects, the Hon. Mr. Sastri made six points the other day in Madras and the first was the Provincial independence which gave freedom to work itself and as far as possible the provinces should be left to themselves in administration and finance. There would certainly the stigma of delay, but it would be of great value and it possibly meant too much insistence on Provincial autonomy. It might be that we would be going back to old conditions of devision and the present unity might be threatened. Even a warning to that effect was given by Mr. Basu. But the speaker believed in linguistic division of India which would help them much.

DYARCHY.

Much was said, about Dyarchy which was dividing the future Provincial administration into two. The reserved subjects would be left with the so-called bureaucracy and the transferred ones would be in the hands of the ministers who would be Indians elected by the people. On the whole the division made was satisfactory. It was remarkable that sanitation, agriculture and public works were transferred to Indians even though police, army, etc., were in the official's hands. Even then on the former depended the happiness of the people. At present in Bombay and throughout the world there were Labour crises and it was once definitely said that there would be oppression on the labouring classes. Therefore, that was one of the subjects which should have been transferred and they tried it through Mr. B. P. Wadia. The main cause of poverty was administration of land revenue and the Joint Committee did not think it fit to transfer it because it feared in the beginning people who would go in would not be agriculturists and hence until rural population got into the Council the land revenue was kept away from the people.

POSITION OF MINISTERS.

Dealing with the position of ministers and Executive Councillors Mr. Telang said that, so far as the Government was concerned, they were kept on the same scale though it was not so in the original Bill. In each Provinces there would be two ministers, one of whom would be Indian but generally three Indians to one European and all of them would have to work together. With reference to the Joint Purse, the speaker said though the Government of India wanted a separate purse provision was made in the Bill to put the revenue together. As the Government were required to call the whole Government, to discuss that matter they were to expect a nationalised Government and in later years they were to look on it as their real representative. the ministers having Legislative Councils behinds them. In more or less degree the Governors would have to cils, the new Legislative Councils would be the Rowlatt Bills would not be passed easily.

Compared to the present Legislative Councils, the new legislative councils would be very very large and 70 to 80 per cent. would from a direct elected majority which meant no official bloc. The Depressed Classes and the small section of those people would, then, also be forced to take part in public political life. The Joint Committee was of opinion that a place should be found for Urban working classes for financial qualification and that was also pressed by Mr. Wadia. Then the graduates of 7 years standing were able to vote and so far as Bombay was concerned the Maratha would have reserved place in Council and though he (Mr. Telang) did not believe in it, it was inevitable. To give up hostile ideas the Indians should solve that question and he hoped that good people would come for communal representation. Then a Governor would find it difficult to pass any extraordinary legislation as there would be two ministers and one executive councillor If legislature could not be passed on the reserve subject, the Government would have to pass it in which respect no freedom would be left to the Council as desired.

Those were the main features of the Act and in the speakers belief the future stages were in the hands of the Indians. If the Act were properly worked and if Indians took to develop the art of Parliamentacy struggle the speaker hoped and believed that before ten years, Indians would have more powers in their hands.

"START A DEFINITE PROGRAMME."

In asking to start a propaganda of works Mr. Telang said that the Act should neither be taken as offensive nor as obstructive. He asked the audience to educate their electorates and said that they should try to understand the whole Act. A definite programme of work should be started and the candidates should follow the programme. It was much better to make their programme and then they should allow parties to work up, till then they need not run on party lines. Their representatives should be treated as their delegates and they (representatives) should do as they thought fit in the circumstances. The speaker once more asked to have a definite programme of work and requested those assembled to join in the work lying before them viz., the goal of full responsible Government.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. K. Natrajan in closing said he entirely agreed with the speaker as it would be disastrous and inexpedient to have political divisions in the country before they have done away with their castes and sectarian differences. There would be a time for them to think of running Indian politics on party lines when their Moslem, Sikh, non-Brahmin and other Indian brethren voluntarily came forward to say that did not want communal or separate representation to protect them.

A SUBSTANTIAL STEP.

Speaking of the Reform Act, he would go one step forward than Mr. Telang and say that the Reform was not only satisfactory but substantial step towards Responsible Government and the Joint Committee had gone as far as they could in liberalising the Reform Scheme as would secure to it early passage through the present Parliament. It was necessary at the same time, to avoid disappointment in the future to realise its shortcoming. They were mainly inadequate control over the purse, non-introduction of responsibility in the Central Government and the necessity the incorporation of the Declaration of Rights. The speaker concluded by appealing for goodwill to work the Reform Act sucessfully.

A vote of thanks by Mr. M. A. Master to the speakers and the National Home Rule League for starting the series terminated the meeting.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The steamer Clan Munso has just arrived in port with a cargo of nearly 2,000 tons. of salt from Aden.

The Nanjani is expected shortly with about 7,000 tons. of salt, also from Aden.

Then Nadiri is due with about 8,000 tons. from Bombay and Mahsud is carrying about 2,000 tons. of Liverpool salt.

MOTOR CAR OWNERS

If you are short of

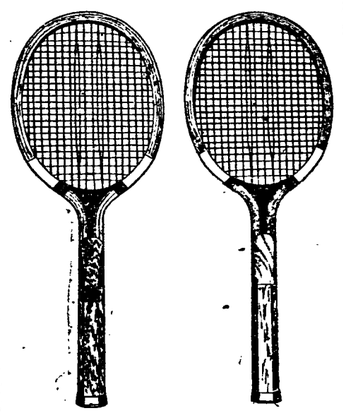
PETROL

owing to the present crisis, open your account with

The City Motor Car Co.

No. 1 Lamington Road,

BOMBAY.



LARGEST SELECTION OF

TENNIS RACKETS.

Book your orders For

1920

TENNIS BALLS

just received

Price Lists free.

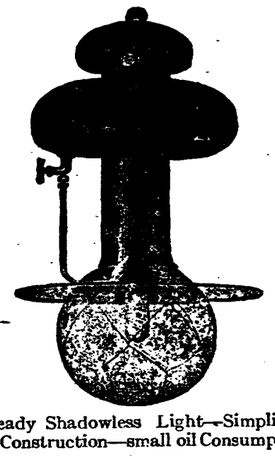
BOMBAY SPORTS DEPOT,

Prag Mahal—Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

"ALADDIN,"

The Wonderful Lamp.

500 C.P. 1000 C.P.



Steady Shadowless Light—Simplicity in Construction—small oil Consumption

The Brilliant Kerosine Arc Lamp FOR

Municipalities, Clubs, and Messes, Large Institutions and Halls.

Highly recommended for Theatres and Places of Amusements

Sole Agents in India,

S. Bannister & Co. Ld.

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE

43, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

Telephone 2800.

Telegrams "ALADDIN BOMBAY"

INDIAN CASES AND STATUTES

PUBLISHED TWO OR THREE PARTS IN A MONTH.

Five or six volumes every year.

The cheapest, most comprehensive, reliable and upto-date Magazine of case-law in India

Containing roports of all the **recent** decisions of the several High Courts in India, of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, of the Courts of Judicial Commissioners in India and Upper Burma, and of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Statute part contains all **Acts** passed by the **Imperial** and **Provincial** Legislative Councils in India and Burma.

About **75 per cent. of the cases** are reported weeks and months **before** they appear in any other Law Report or Journal published in India or Burma. *No reportable case* reported elsewhere *is omitted.*

The publication contains about **25 per cent.** more cases than are reported in all the existing Law Journals and Reports published in India and Burma.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Each part. {**India** .. (Each part containing 160 or more pages) by V.P.P. Re. 1-12 {**Foreign** .. " " " " .. 4s

Each volume—containing about 1,200 pages, that is, 1008 pages of Case-law, and about 200 pages, comprising the General Index and Comparative Tables—by V.-P.P., Rs. 11-13.

Annual Statutes—All Acts passed by the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils—by V.-P.P., Rs. 2-2.

BACK VOLUMES

Fifty-two Volumes have been published and may be obtained at the following rates :—

(*a*)—Unbound, Rs. 11-6 each ;
(*b*)—Bound in Half Country Law Calf, Rs. 13 each ; } *Carriage extra.*
(*c*)—Bound in Half English Law Calf, Rs. 14 each ;

A complete set OF *Back Volumes available* } (*i*) **For cash—5 per cent. discount.**
(*ii*) On instalment system—Particulars on application.

NOTE :—The following volumes are at present out of print :—
Volumes :— 1 to 8, 11, 14 to 17, 22 and 24 to 26.

All communications to addressed to—

THE MANAGER,
Indian Cases, LAHORE.

FORD CAR OWNERS

Can save time and worry by ordering all spare parts and accessories from

R. T. MEHTA & Co,

Near West End Cinema,

CHARNI ROAD BOMBAY No. 4.

HOW TO INCREASE YOUR SALES AND MAKE YOUR BUSINESS GROW.

THE ONE BUSINESS PROBLEM that is always with you is selling. Your profits depend upon how much you sell and how much you can sell. No matter if you have got your output sold for to-morrow, or for a week or a month, you must always look to the future and be ready with new selling ideas, better markets better methods, and plans in order to increase your trade and better your position from day to day.

We are publishing a directory for business men only, guaranteeing the circulation and even giving our personal services in three different ways.

Send for particulars, have your name inserted free and become a member.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY Co

14, HUMAM STREET, FORT.

Steel and Metals Ready Delivery.

Steel Beams, 4"x2" to 12"x6", all sizes from Rs. 18 to Rs. 18 per Cwt.

Steel Angles, 1½" to 4" and ¼" to ½" thick, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per Cwt.

Steel Tees, 1½" to 4" from Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per Cwt.

Prime Western Spelter 98 to 99 per cent Rs. 40 per Cwt.

Mild Steel Plates, Galvanized Plates, Bars & Corrugated Sheets etc.

For further particulars apply to

THE

UNION STEEL Co.

1, Apollo Street, Fort.

BOMBAY.

Ingersoll "RADIOLITE"

Watches tell the time day and night without the aid of artificial light.

You have to know the time at night as well as by day. Indoors — out-of doors—at night — you want to know how long you have till train time—till bedtime!

Every night when you sleep you need a watch that keeps awake — that tells the time instantly, clearly, in inky darkness.

Buy a 24-hour-a-day Ingersoll Radiolite. The Radiolite hands and figures glow brightly as long as the watch lasts. You can always see Radiolite time.

Waterbury "Radiolite."
A jewelled watch, dependable in every way.

Only Ingersolls are Radiolite watches, and every GENUINE Ingersoll WATCH HAS THE NAME ON DIAL.

which is the guarantee of reliability and accuracy.

There are a number of Ingersoll Models from Rs. 45 down to Rs. 10, sold by stores and shops throughout the world.

Ingersoll "Radiolite."
A reliable watch for general use and hard wear.

If any difficulty in obtaining, send for Illustrated Catalogue to:—

INGERSOLL WATCH CO., LTD.,
170, Regent Street, London, W.1, England.

Manly Fitness

Manly fitness in variably shows the use of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, the great nerve restorer and energiser which has proved its valuable qualities to hundreds of thousands of patients throughout the world during the past 50 years. This wonderful remedy invigorates every function of the human body, replaces manly weakness with manly fitness, and has a most marvellous effect as a nerve tonic and upon all who suffer from

NERVOUS DEBILITY	LACK OF VIGOUR
DEPRESSION	EXHAUSTION
DISORDERED STOMACH	NEURASTHENIA
MALARIA	DYSENTERY

A well tried and trusted friend is Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, which ensures its users the enviable condition of perfect health. Fits of depression and general debility fly before this well known remedy, the reliable properties of which are endorsed by the fact that it is recommended by the medical profession throughout the whole world. Hundreds of thousands can testify to its marvellous recuperative powers. That tired feeling quickly disappears and is replaced by splendid health and joy o living, which enables one to truthful declare "I am as fit as a fiddle."

Dr. Lalor's PHOSPHODYNE

is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.

GROSSMITH'S "GOLDEN STILL" Eau de Cologne

Wonderful freshness, invigorating quality and delightful odour, distinguish this really high-class Eau de Cologne, which is undoubtedly the finest production of its kind.

It is manufactured from the purest ingredients and blended with the knowledge derived from nearly one hundred years' daily practice.

There is nothing more welcome for headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves, than "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original, made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,
Distillers of Perfumes,
Newgate Street, London, E.C.

Proprietors of the celebrated Hasu-no-Hana, Phūl-Nana, Shem-el-Nessim, and Wana-Ratee Perfumes.

"THE BHAVNAGAR ADMINISTRATION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The soi-disant champion of the past administration who styles himself "A second citizen" has after brooding over my letter for a month and more thought fit to come out in the columns of your paper with certain misrepresentations of the contents of my last letter, has attributed to me certain motives where none existed, and has condescended to put me certain questions which he seems to think, are unanswerable, and if they are as a matter of fact replied to, would, he believes, land the "Critic" into difficulties.

I start by prefacing my reply with the remark that I do not care to criticise either persons or communities; but that I take my stand on the higher pedestal of general principles. It is a sheer perversion of facts to suggest that I have made a covert attack on Sir Prabhashankar. All I said in my last letter was that looking to the complexity of the present-day problems of the administration, and the growing aspirations of the people of Bhavnagar, it is not possible for one man however talented, to cope with the work; and a "Joint administration" which had been highly successful here in the past, should again be resorted to; and secondly enumerated the pre-dominant qualities and the character of the out-look which the future administrators whoever they may be, must bring to bear on the solution of the several weighty problems which they will have to tackle.

So far as Mr. Owen is concerned, your correspondent is strangely inconsistent i taking me to task for expressing my opinio as to the desirability of his continuing a an administrator on grounds precisely simi lar to those which he has advanced.

The letter under reply affords a curious object-lesson in the art of dissimulation and concealment of those very opinions which for certain reasons one is anxious to express. The under-lying object of "A second citizen" in inditing his letter seems obviously, to ingratiate himself with the future administrators and to throw unwarranted suspicions on the honestly entertained opinions of others which they have the moral courage to put in black and white, by a thinly-veneered side-attack on persons and communities.

The gravemen of my offence, sir, against the tender susceptibilities of your correspondent is that I have boldly stated in my last letter that "The British Government as the trustees of the minor Maharaja and the people of Bhavnagar must insist on the public services of Bhavnagar being filled with really able men belonging to and having a stake in Bhavnagar as far as possible. This is my reasoned opinion to which, all the fulminations of the "second citizen" notwithstanding I still adhere; and I am sure in saying so, I am echoing the sentiments of all right-minded persons. If Mysore is for Mysoreans, and it has its own civil service; if Baroda and other enlightened states give legitimate preference to their own subjects, there is no earthly reason why the public services of Bhavnagar should be swamped by outsiders, leaving in the lurch its own educated subjects. It is a well-accepted principle of Political Economy that indigenous products must be preferred as far as possible and that nascent industries must be protected by tariff walls, if necessary. These are universal truths. Therefore either your correspondent is not what he claims to be "A second citizen", or if he is, what shall we say of the patriotism or the economic conscience of one who ventures upon a ridiculous enterprise of "carrying coals to Newcastle" which is noted for its coal-mines? I hope your correspondent will fairly subscribe to these principles, even though by so doing Othello's occupation may be gone.

Your correspondent puts in what is called "special pleading" in order to fortify his inexplicable preference for outsiders by citing two instances (1) of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai in the Bombay Legislature and (2) Mr. Desai in the Provincial Service. But the analogy is entirely misapplied. He has found out after ransacking his brains, only two instances who fill important positions in British India out of thousands of Bhavnagris, whereas there is an overwhelmingly preponderating element of outsiders in the Bhavnagar service, especially so far as the high posts are concerned. In comparison with British India a small State like Bhavnagar can ill afford this glut of foreign element, when as a matter of fact Bhavnagar boasts of scores of really capable men.

It is to me a matter of deep regret that we have not been able as yet to shake ourselves free from personal and communal likes and dislikes. I am a firm believer in the maxim "Tools to those who can use them"; and that efficiency and capacity should be the sole criterion in selecting persons. Looking to the fact that the late Maharaja was brought up in the midst of foreign influences, and had passed the most impressionable period of his life outside Bhavnagar he had no chance of appreciating local talents; and hence the policy that he at first pursued was natural. But it is conveniently forgotten that the policy had engendered discontent; and hence in the later years of his reign the policy was being gradually discontinued; and one has good reasons to believe from the trend of opinions expressed by him off and on that that policy would have undergone a still more radical change, had he lived longer.

It is easy to decry and vilify particular communities as exclusive and clannish; but these virtues or vices, are hardly the monopoly of any one community. Moreover the State records bear ample witness that the particular community against which these aspersions are made had taken while in power, several members of other castes into important posts, and thus recognized the claims of deserving persons. As for the claims which are put forward on behalf of the judiciary, allow me to say that the several Bhavnagrias who have been engrafted into the same have no small share in raising its tone and keeping its traditions unimpaired. Beyond this I entirely refuse to comply with the thinly veiled invitation of your correspondent to lure me into this unsavoury controversy of a personal character that he has unnecessarily raised; and I have confidence that Sir Prabhashankar will render full justice to local talents irrespective of caste or creed; and will also be instrumental in making Bhavnagar happy and contented by developing its vast potentialities of the State, now that he has full scope for the same. Apologizing for the length of this letter, I remain,—Yours etc.,

"CRITIC."

Bhavnagar, Jan. 12.

THE ECONOMIC DISTRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is our notorious weakness that we shut the stable door, when the steed is stolen. When twelve months ago, the mill hands went on strike and demanded higher wages or prewar food prices, the authorities, Capitalists and the Leaders bestirred themselves to ascertain and ameliorate the economic condition of the people. As the strike was over, their enthusiasm wanned. Matters drifted from bad to worse. Control on food prices remained in name and on paper. Investigation was made by the undersigned. Over 70 streets between Colaba and Parel were visited, Over 150 grain dealers were detected of profiteering selling rice 25 to 60 per cent. higher than control rates; These irregularities wer pointed out to the Controller from time to time. Protests were lodged. The hardships of the people were clearly indicated. Their growing bitterness was definitely depicted. The gravity of the situation was precisely explained. Mr. Keatings viewed it swifty and sympathetically and promised to cut off the supplies of those profiteering. Unfortunately for the City and for its poor, Mr. Keating's health failed and he had to go away to England suddenly. His successor, Mr. Brander, evidently relied on the support of his congenial committee and gave little heed to public protests. Nay, he even hindered public enquiry by issuing a communique, authorising the grain dealers to hand over to the police any man who, without a pass from the Controllers, made inquiries about the stocks nd prices of Rice.

I am obliged to you, Sir, for the kind and consistent hospitality of your columns and for your able support in the matter, which necessitated an official explanation from the Controller. We received, instead, lame defence from the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, the Champion of the Control System. When I asked him a number of querries in three consecutive letters, he preserved a studied silence, and thus staved off further enquiries and the consequent improvement in the Control system.

Even the representations of some of our onourable members have not received adequate attention from the Government, ay we know.

(1) What steps have been taken by the Hon. Mr. Mant, in pursuance of his assurance in the Imperial Council, to control and keep down the prices of food stuffs in India?

(2) What has been the result of Sir Dinshaw Wacha's Committee in respect of rofiteering in India?

(3) What measures have the Government of Bombay taken in regard to the enquires of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpe in conection with the Control scandal in ombay?

(4) What has the Government of Bombay done in respect of the Control irregularities as revealed in the "Independent"?

(5) And, how had the Controller dealt with the 150 profiteers reported by me in May and June last? And what step were aken to check profiteering?

Sir, when the economic situation has een so woefully neglected or so inefficient managed in spite of all protests and warnings, dire consequences are sure to follow. And these are witnessed to-day in India and Burma, to the wonderment of authorities and capitalists, who are so little in touch with the daily life of the masses.

It has been contended by some, that the resent strikes in Bombay are principally due to instigation. I regret I an unable to meet that charge adequately, more so on account of my absence in Upper India when the strike broke out in Bombay. But there are the broad facts before us, as indicated above, and further proofs are given below to show the extent of the economic distress throughout the country, and the consequent demands of the labour or higher wages:—

(1) Some few weeks ago, all the hands, Europeans and Indians, on the E. I. Railway (Allahabad Section) went on strike, and demanded higher wages.

(2) Recently, mill hands in Cawpore struck work asked for increase in wages.

(3) Last month mill hands in Nagpur ent on strike on the same ground.

(4) Even the workmen of Rangoon have given a month's notice to their employees demanding, higher wages, eight hours work, and allowances for Sundays.

These are clear and unmistakable indications of the economic distress, that is growng throughout the country, and is becoming unbearable. It hits the workman badly; but the worst sufferers are the low-paid clerks in various offices. Thanks to the practical and appropriate suggestion of Mr. P. J. Murzban, the Bombay Corporation, even late in the day, has appointed a committee of Enquiry, and we await the results with extreme eagerness. The auses and remedies of the economic distress in India will be dealt with in the next letter.—Yours etc., etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

At a meeting of the Madras Corporation on Monday Mr. Deshikhachari's resolution requesting Government to legislate fixing house rents in Madras was postponed for consideration after elections under the new Act which comes off in the next month.

The members of the Madras Provincial Medical Service entertained Sir Alexander Cardew, President, Jail Commission, at a Garden Party on Tuesday evening.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500 Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000. WANTED Agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only. For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary 28, Gray Street Calcutta.

Quality.

With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, *a few drops* sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

HELP !!

at last. . .

No more suffering for the humanity.
No more sleepless nights and anxious days.
No more trouble, worry and expense.
No more loss of money and time.

"Amritdhara" cures nearly all diseases from A to Z, whether external or internal. Amritdhara is the tried remedy for the disease. We have facts to prove, that.....

"AMRITDHARA"

relieves you positively

from any disease people generally suffer from. As an infallible remedy, the best family medicine, the elixir of life, the new life food. Amritdhara conquers diseases. It is the result of years of study and experience, and its miraculous power is that it cuts the root of diseases, makes you feel happy again. Over 23,000 testimonials.

Rs. 2-8 a hal.

Descriptive book "Amrit" free.

WRITE TO-DAY

AMRITDHARA PHARMACY,

Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road,
Amritdhara P. O., LAHORE.

Postal and Telegraphic Address:—AMRITDHARA I LAHORE.

"Can you make Benger's?"

This was the first question asked of a Nurse by the Matron of a great hospital. The special way in which Benger's must be prepared demonstrates its difference from all other foods.

Benger's Food is not "made in a moment"; it takes a little time, *because a first process of digestion occurs, both in the food and the milk, while you prepare it.*

BENGER'S Food

combines milk into a delicious biscuit-flavoured cream with the preliminary work of digestion already done. This means everything to delicate infants, invalids and aged persons!

Benger's is also one of the most highly nutritive foods known.

Benger's Food is entirely British in origin, ownership and manufacture. It is sold in the by Chemists, etc. everywhere. Carefully follow the directions on the tin when preparing it.

Booklet and full particulars post free from:

BENGER'S FOOD LTD. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 90 Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 117 Pitt Street

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

JUST ARRIVED

ARMOURED & SUCTION
HOSES
BRASS, COPPER & LEAD
TUBES
MANILA, COTTON & WIRE
ROPES
From the Smallest Size

ALL BRITISH

HATIM ATTARI & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS & CONTRACTORS,
24-26, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.
TELE. 4132. TELEG. "NAILS"

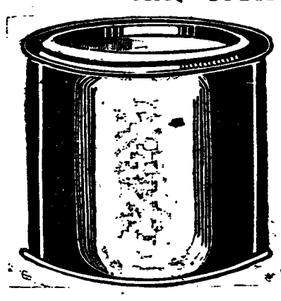
THE IONIC PHARMACY

Cholera solution	0—10—0	Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles.)	0—14—0
Germicide (general preventive)	0—10—0	Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net)	1—0—0
Disinfecting fluid (1 pint bottle)	1—0—0	Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	1—8—0
Influenza solution	0—10—0	Universal Embrocation	1—0—0

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS.

For further particulars write to:— **M. J. GAJJAR,**
22-24 C. P. STREET, near HONGKONG BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.

AIR TIGHT LEVER LID TINS



MANUFACTURED ON
English style by Double Seamed

Specialist in making jointless tins for Powder and Paste, etc., to any size and other sorts of jointed tins for Butter, Tea, Coffee, Oil, Milk, Jam, Cocoa; Chocolate, Colours, Cigarettes, Carbide, Dubbin, Rations, etc., etc.; Doffing Cans, Oil Cans, Card Cans, etc., for Mills; Oil drums, 5-gall. capacity, double seamed; and any sort of Hand as well as Machine made Tin and Galv. Plate Works and General Tinplate Merchant and Contractor.

For samples and particulars apply to:—
SHAIKHALLI SULEMANJI
Office—33, MUSJID BUNDER ROAD,
Opp. Bank of Bombay Branch, Bombay No. 3
Factory—1st LANE, KHETWADI,
Leading factory for making round tins by Double Seamed process by Power Machinery.

Relieves immediately without injection

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

SPECIFIC MEDICINES OF
DR. ANNA KUNTE, B.A., M.D.

SPECIALITIES
CONVULSION CURE for Children.
HIMAJVARANKUSH PILLS, Anti-malarial.
ARSHAKUTHAR CHOORNA, Powders for Internal or Bleeding Piles.
OINTMENT FOR EXTERNAL PILES.
DROPS FOR DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA AND CHOLERA.
ARTAVADOSH SHOOLPARIHARI PILLS, for Painful or Excessive Menstruation.

Telegram: "GUNAKARI, BOMBAY." Telephone No. 2115.
GANESH PHARMACY, BOMBAY No. 4.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 1st December.)
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jamia.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-7-19) Rs. 49,59,960
RESERVE FUND Rs. 11,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available affected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Horniby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

TELEPHONES

For every need in the house, Bank or Mill, in the town or between towns. Complete Installations, however small or large quoted for and taken in hand. Write to-day.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO
Hornby Road, Fort, Post Box No. 459, BOMBAY.
Telephone "Chiphone," BOMBAY.

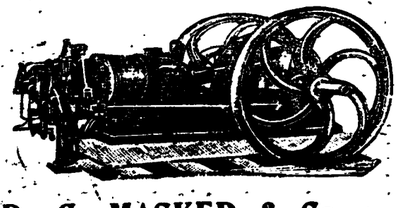
Common Sense Rat Exterminator.
(TRADE MARK REGISTERED.)
Phone No. 2031. Telegram: INSTALL—Bombay
Beware of spurious preparations cheap but absolutely worthless bearing names which are colourable imitation of the Registered Trade Mark only meant to mislead.
Insist upon demanding the **Common Sense Rat Exterminator.**

THE FATAL BANQUET
The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of interior preparations.
Common Sense Mfg. Co., Toronto, London, Bombay, Tokio, Buenos Ayres, Buffalo and Australasia.

DAMAGE BY RATS.
Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919.
"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."
"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"
"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by men."
"A single Rat consumes food worth Rs. 4 every year."
"Owners, Occupiers of land, Builders, Ships and other Vessels liable under the said Act to a Fine of £20 for neglecting to take necessary and reasonable steps to destroy Rats and Mice, and to prevent infection."
STOCK AT ALL CHEMISTS.
Common Sense Rat Exterminator Stores,
J. N. Petit Institute Building, Hornby Road
(Entrance from Napier Road), Fort, BOMBAY.

The Premier
ART JEWELLERS
By Appointment to
H. H. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar
NAROTAMDAS BHAU
SHAIKH MEMON ST., BOMBAY 2

IMPERIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES



Low Consumption
Really Reliable
High Efficiency
OUR LATEST IMPROVED TYPE
Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding Mills, Oil Mills, Pumps of all kinds, Colour grinding machines, Saw Benches, Baling Presses, Cylinder Oils, Beltings, and Mill Gins stores always in stock.
P. G. MASKER & Co., ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
Apollo Street, Bombay.

WEST END
"SOWAR" WRIST WATCH
GUARANTEED TWO YEARS

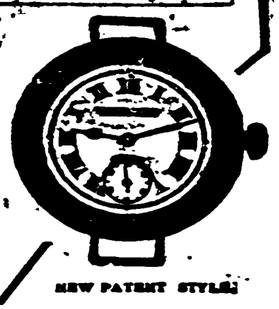
Gilt half plate movement jewelled with 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and tempered steel hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. White enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

ORDINARY STYLE
NICKEL SILVER..Rs. 37
STERLING " " 45
EITHER PATTERN SAME PRICE

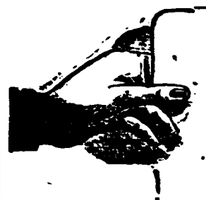
The prominent features of our "Sowar" watches are their ability to withstand the roughest usage that can reasonably be expected of a watch, and their unfailing reliability as timekeepers.

Write for our illustrated list, sent post free

WEST END WATCH Co.
373, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. | 14, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.



NEW PATENT STYLE.



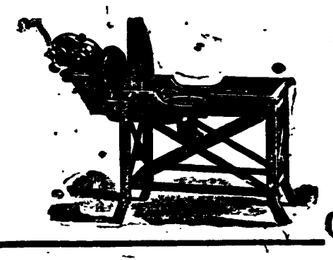
P. P. RELE & SONS
RUBBER STAMP
MANUFACTURERS
Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY

Don't Run Any Risks When You Wire Your House.

There may be other men who wire houses cheaper than I do or quicker, but there isn't anyone who does a better job with less annoyance to the household.
And that's what counts.
I do **quality work**—nothing else the house I wire is safe clear through. It has all those little conveniences that bring you added comfort through the year. The lights and switches are in the handy useful places because I work that way. What you are spending money for is good light and comfort—not for wire.
I suggest this—If your house has not been wired or if it isn't just the way it ought to be—let me come and look things over. I'll show you how it can be done. I'll tell you just what it will cost and I won't tease you to start now—if you're not ready
I supply Electric Kettles, Stoves, Irons, etc.
I erect Complete Electric Lifts also.
NADIRSHAH MISTRY.
Eastern Electric & Trading Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Post Box 459. Telegrams: "Easlektrik," BOMBAY.
Also at KARACHI, LAHORE, & AMRITSAR.

SHAHABAD STONE
Available in any Thickness from ½ inch to 24 inches
Very useful and economical for,
Floorings, Arches, Copings, Window Sills etc.
Apply Direct to
SITARAM LAXMAN & SON
SHAHABAD STONE CONTRACTORS
to H. E. H. The NIZAM'S GOVT. and other estates in H. E. H.'s DOMINIONS.
Depots:—
SHAHABAD—Deccan
Wadi Junction
Chittapur N. G. S. Ry.
Offices:—
Ganesh Khind Road, Poona
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: Add. SHABADLADI, Bombay.
Telephone No. 4231.

Largest Stock
of Tools, Pumps, Elec Lighting Sets
MACHINERY



Engines, Lathes, Chucks, Drills etc.
50 Churchgate Street, Fort.
Clubwalla & Co., BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.